



Daily Report—

East Asia

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Daily Report

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Japan

Takeshita Asks USSR To Solve Territory Issue

OW0103144089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1421 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has asked the Soviet Union to make the political decisions necessary to solve the northern territories problem so that a bilateral peace treaty can be concluded, government sources said Wednesday.

Takeshita's comment on the issue was contained in written answers to questions from the Soviet Government paper IZVESTIYA concerning Japan-Soviet relations.

The paper carried Takeshita's answers in its Wednesday issue.

On the territorial dispute over islands off Hokkaido, northern Japan, Takeshita urged the Soviet Union to make the political decisions required for stable and developed relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

He also said Japan must make continuous efforts to solve the territorial dispute through negotiations with the Soviet Union.

It is the first time that a Japanese prime minister has given direct answers to questions from the Soviet mass media.

IZVESTIYA said Japan-Soviet relations remain unstable because the two countries have been unable to conclude a peace treaty since they restored diplomatic relations in 1956.

The largest obstacle to such a treaty is the northern territories problem, Takeshita said.

Takeshita expressed his strong expectation, however, that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will make the necessary moves toward the signing of a peace treaty after solving the territorial dispute.

The prime minister also said he appreciated the Soviet Union's troop pullout from Afghanistan and its efforts to normalize relations with China. He also expressed his hope that Gorbachev will make a trip to Japan at the earliest possible date.

Japanese, PRC Officials To Meet in Beijing

OW0203092189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT
2 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—Japanese and Chinese officials will meet in Beijing on March 9-10 to discuss bilateral economic, trade and investment affairs, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Kazutoshi Hasegawa, director general at the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, will head a Japanese delegation, while the Chinese team is to be led by Chen Zhixiao, director for regional policy at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Takeshita, Bank of China Chairman Discuss Loan

OW0203123689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT
2 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told Bank of China Chairman Wang Deyan on Thursday he hopes a Japanese bank loan will ease China's electric power shortages, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Wang, in a 25-minute courtesy call on Takeshita at his official residence, said his bank has established an Osaka office in hopes of expanding relations between China and the Kansai area, officials said.

Wang, head of the specialized Chinese foreign exchange bank, was in Japan for a ceremony to open the Osaka office and to sign a loan agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The loan will finance a Chinese project to develop oil resources and to expand power output.

Mitsui To Resume Iran Petrochemical Project

OW0203074289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT
2 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—Mitsui and Co. sent a senior official to Tehran on Thursday to resume work on a joint project to build a petrochemical plant, company officials said.

Hiroshi Watada, president of Iran Chemical Development Co.—the Mitsui-led Japanese investment channel for the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Project (IJPC)—is expected to meet with Ahmad Rahgozar, chairman of the state-run National Petrochemical Co. (NPC) and its vice chairman, M.H. Rahbari, during his week-long stay in Tehran.

Watada will try to end the impasse over the Japanese refusal to comply with an Iranian request to repair and resume the huge petrochemical project, heavily damaged by Iraqi rocket and air raids during the 8-year Gulf war, the officials said.

He will reiterate Mitsui's earlier statement that it is withdrawing from the project, they said. The petrochemical complex is located at Iman Khomeyni Port in the north of the Gulf.

The planned talks in Tehran will be the third of their kind since December, when Iran sent a delegation to Tokyo to negotiate the resumption of the project, they said. The earlier talks ended in deadlock.

Watada earlier told reporters the Iranians appear to be softening their tough stance and increasing their readiness to study the Japanese offer.

The Iranian side has insisted that Mitsui should save the 720 billion yen project using its financial and technical resources.

Japanese and Iranian engineers last fall conducted a joint assessment of damage sustained by the plant during the war, which ended last August.

Industry sources said the Iranian Government is putting priority on reviving its oil and gas industries in order to reconstruct its war-ravaged economy.

The Japanese and Iranian sides have remained split, however, over the outcome of the joint assessment with Iranians insisting that the damage was not so serious as to force the project to be scrapped, they said.

The Japanese engineers who joined the assessment mission said the rebuilding of the petrochemical complex is not feasible, according to Mitsui officials.

Takeshita, Poland's Malinowski Confer on Ties
OW0203121489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—The head of Polish parliamentarians' group told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday his country hopes to promote ties with Japan through parliamentarian exchanges, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Roman Malinowski, speaker of the Sejm (Polish parliament), who is leading the nine-member delegation, said reform in Poland has created a new condition for establishing closer Japan-Poland relations.

Malinowski asked Japan to take a favorable attitude in the IMF and the Paris Club toward the Polish request for rescheduling of its external debt repayments.

Takeshita replied Japan itself was once a debtor nation and that it will extend economic cooperation in a humble manner.

The delegation arrived Thursday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president of the House of Councillors.

Takeshita Meets Romanian Vice President
OW0203041889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—A vice president of the State Council of Romania, Manea Manescu, told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday that his country wants to expand friendly bilateral ties, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Manescu, who came to Japan to attend the funeral for Emperor Showa on February 24, said the Romanian people respect Japan's economic expansion and invited Takeshita to visit the country.

Takeshita replied that he hopes bilateral relations will expand further and said he hopes to have a chance to visit Romania.

Uganda's Kisekka, Akihito Discuss Cooperation
EA0103153389 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, has had an audience with Emperor Akihito of Japan at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. [passage omitted]

Later, Dr Kisekka met the director general of the Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Matsuda. They discussed matters related to strengthening economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Mr Matsuda expressed Japan's readiness to assist Uganda during a second phase of her recovery program. He especially expressed interest in Makerere University rehabilitation project and Tokyo plans to send a mission to Uganda to look into this possibility. [passage omitted]

The premier also consulted with a Sudanese delegation at his Tokyo (?estate), in Tokyo, led by the deputy president of the council of head of state, Mr Idriss al-Banna. Discussions centered on matters of bilateral cooperation between Uganda and Sudan. [passage omitted]

ANC Rejects Government Explanation on Funeral
OW0103191789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—The African National Congress's [ANC] representative in Tokyo Wednesday said Japan's reason for failing to invite him to Emperor Hirohito's funeral is "not convincing."

The anti-apartheid leader, Jerry Matsila, said the Foreign Ministry told him it had intended to invite him to the funeral held last Friday, but failed to reach him because he was out of town.

Matsila said Hideaki Domichi, director of the Second Africa Division, also told him he did not think the ANC was "enthusiastic" about attending.

"The explanation is not convincing," Matsila said. He said the Foreign Ministry was aware of his trip to Hong Kong February 15-20, and that his office was staffed while he was away.

On Monday a Foreign Ministry official told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that the ANC had not been invited.

Matsila also rejected the government's explanation that South Africa, which was represented at the funeral by its consul general in Tokyo, Alexander Waldemar Kuhn, had not been invited to send an envoy.

Earlier in the week the South African consulate general also protested the Foreign Ministry's explanation.

"I think there is a policy crisis at the Foreign Ministry," Matsila said in a telephone interview.

He said that the government appears to be interested in strengthening diplomatic ties with Africa, but is reluctant to distance itself from Pretoria due to business interests.

"Official development assistance to Africa can help them with diplomatic interests, but they cannot (succeed) unless they solve the question of apartheid," Matsila said.

Matsila, who said he made two telephone inquiries regarding the funeral, said he did not view the Foreign Ministry's action as a snub to the ANC. He added he would watch developments closely.

Opposition To Demand Nakasone Testimony
*OW0203121389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT
2 Mar 89*

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—Three major opposition parties agreed on Thursday to demand that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone testify in the Diet to make what role, if any, he played in the Recruit stock trading scandal, opposition sources said.

Secretaries general of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP], Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] met in the Diet and reached an accord to demand that former chairman of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT), Hisashi Shinto, also testify in the Diet.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi of the JSP, Naohiko Okubo of Komeito and Takashi Yonezawa of the DSP also agreed to fight the planned introduction in April of a 3-percent consumption tax imposed on almost all types of goods and services, the sources said.

During the meeting, Yamaguchi proposed to demand that Nakasone, Shinto, NTT President Haruo Makawa, Shinto's Secretary Kozo Murata, and NTT's Chief Secretary Yutaka Hayashi all be summoned to the Diet.

Both Okubo and Yonezawa accepted Yamaguchi's proposal, the sources said.

Nakasone was in power when the information business giant Recruit Co. Sold unlisted shares of its real estate subsidiary, Recruit Cosmos Co., to a number of politicians, government officials and business executives.

Those who purchased the shares made huge profits through reselling them after the stock went public on the over-the-counter market.

Nakasone, three of whose top aides sold a total of 29,000 Recruit Cosmos shares, held a press conference on Monday [27 February] and flatly denied any involvement in the scandal.

Amid mounting opposition, the former prime minister delayed a scheduled 11-day visit to the United States, originally due to start on Tuesday, and then canceled it altogether.

Shinto resigned as NTT chairman on December 14 after mass media reported that part of the profits gained through the resale of Recruit Cosmos shares had been transferred to Shinto's bank account.

Antinuclear Rally Held in Shizuoka Prefecture
*OW0103122089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT
1 Mar 89*

[Text] Yaizu, Shizuoka Pref., March 1 KYODO—Some 1,700 people held an anti-nuclear rally in Yaizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, Wednesday to mark the 35th anniversary of the day Japanese crewmen received radiation from a U.S. hydrogen bomb experiment at the Bikini Atoll in the midwest Pacific.

Among those participating in the rally were representatives of the Philippines and New Zealand, who urged Japan to ban nuclear arms.

A representative of the Japan Confederation of A-Bomb and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations appealed for enactment of a law for relief of victims of atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

Before the rally, some 1,000 people gathered in front of the grave of Aikichi Kuboyama, who died at the age of 40 from the radiation he received at Bikini Atoll.

On March 1, 1954, a Japanese fishing boat, No. 5 Fukuryu Maru, was showered with radioactive particles from a U.S. hydrogen bomb experiment at Bikini Atoll, although the vessel was sailing outside the designated danger zone. All 24 members of the crew became seriously ill and Kuboyama died later the same year.

Threatening Letter Sent to Nagasaki Mayor
*OW0103132989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT
1 Mar 89*

[Text] Nagasaki, March 1 KYODO—A letter containing a live bullet was sent Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima on Wednesday in which the writer threatened to kill him unless he resigns promptly over his recent remarks that the late Emperor Hirohito was responsible for World War II, police said.

A similar threatening note containing a bullet was also sent to the mayor. Police said they suspected a rightist group of sending the latest letter dated February 28.

They said the bullet accompanying the correspondence was three centimeters long and one centimeter in diameter. The back of the letter was signed "Dainihon Aikokurengō," or All Japan Patriotic Federation.

Police believe the same person of sending the two messages because the bullets and handwriting were similar.

North Korea

Second Round of Preliminary Talks Opens
*SK0203020089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0110 GMT 2 Mar 89*

[Text] The second round of preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks began at Tongilgak, our side's building at Panmunjom, at 1000 this morning.

A number of domestic and foreign reporters came to Panmunjom to cover today's preliminary meeting.

The atmosphere at Panmunjom is in a state of depression due to the antireunification act of the South Korean authorities, who aborted the first preliminary meeting for the convocation of a pan-national congress by blocking the arrival of the Chonminnyon [National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation] delegates to Panmunjom yesterday. The reporters unanimously said that such an act of pouring cold water over the Korean people's aspirations for reunification and over the expectations of the peaceloving people of the world should not be repeated.

They expressed their hope that today's second round of preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks will produce good results.

Attending the talks from our side are Paek Nam-chun, head of the delegation and councilor of the Administration Council and delegates Choe U-chin, director of a department of the Foreign Ministry; Kim Yong-chol, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; Yu Song-chol, director of a department of the Administration Council; and Choe Song-ik, director of a department of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

From the South side, a 5-member delegation headed by Song Han-ho, vice minister of the Reunification Board, is attending the talks.

The delegates from the two sides began discussion after exchanging greetings. The preliminary talks continue.

Delegate Demands End to 'Team Spirit'
*SK0203051889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0454 GMT 2 Mar 89*

[Text] Panmunjom March 2 (KCNA)—The second round of preliminary talks for the North-South high-level political and military talks are being held at the "Tongil Pavilion", the building of our side in Panmunjom.

Head of our side's delegation Paek Nam-chun addressed the talks.

Recalling that at the first round of preliminary talks held on February 8, our side called for discussing and settling, first of all, the question of discontinuing the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises and expressed the generous view that even if the South side stages a military exercise, it should not make foreign troops participate in it but hold it with the South Korean Army alone, cut its scale and change the name of it. Paek Nam-chun said: It is regrettable that the military exercises are being staged as scheduled.

Stressing that at this dialogue the two sides should not be equivocal as to the point of dialogue or confrontation, peace or war, and as to the national stand and independent stand, he said that if the South side is not equivocal in this stand, it should immediately stop the "Team Spirit 89" joint war maneuvers.

He requested the South side to take the following urgent step in connection with the "Team Spirit" joint war maneuvers in order to make its stand clear and successfully promote the preliminary talks:

Firstly, it should immediately stop the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises, going against dialogue.

In this connection, it should officially manifest its stand of discontinuing the "Team Spirit 89" joint maneuvers.

Secondly, all the combat forces and equipment mobilized in the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises should be withdrawn to their original posts immediately.

In this connection

A. The combat forces and equipment shipped into South Korea from overseas for the "Team Spirit" joint exercises should be taken out of the Korean peninsula without delay.

B. The maneuver of the units of the U.S. three services and arms equipment moving overseas or are ready for action for the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises should be stopped at once from being brought into South Korea.

C. The combat forces and equipment which have already been mobilized or ready for action within South Korea should be brought back to their state before the "Team Spirit 89" joint exercise.

Thirdly, in case if it stages a military exercise, the South Korean Army alone should be involved in it without the participation of foreign troops, and its scale be cut and its name be changed.

The head of our side's delegation said that if the South side shows an affirmative response to this new proposal, the obstacles lying in the way of the current preliminary talks will be removed and the two sides will enter into the discussion of working procedures without difficulty.

Stating that the main points of discussion are the name of the talks and the agenda of the full-dress talks, he said: The full-dress talks should be called the North-South high-level political and military talks in keeping with the mission of the talks which will discuss and resolve the question of removing the present political and military confrontation between the North and the South with the participation of high-level political and military power holders of both sides.

Referring to the agenda question, he stressed that the agenda "On removing the present political and military confrontation between the North and the South" proposed by us is chosen in conformity with the mission of the talks and the actual demand of our country and, furthermore, an understanding was reached in principle through letters exchanged between the two sides.

In conclusion, the head of our side hoped to conclude the discussion of the working procedures in a good atmosphere, urging the South side to answer to our proposal demanding an urgent step for stopping the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises.

Further on North-South Talks
SK0203054589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] The second round of preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks is continuing in Tongilgak, a building on our side of Panmunjom.

Paek Nam-chun, head of our side's delegation, addressed the talks.

He recalled that during the first round of preliminary talks, which were held on 8 February, our side called for a discussion and settlement of the issue of discontinuing the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, before anything else, and that our side showed a magnanimous position, which called for the military exercise to be conducted only by the South Korean Army, without participation of foreign troops, if such an exercise is to be held, and stressed that the scale of the exercise should be reduced and its name changed.

He stated that such assertions by us proceeded from a sincere wish to make our preliminary talks, which are designed to realize North-South high-level political and military talks at any cost, and North-South dialogue, which is foreseen in various channels in the future, progress smoothly, without complications.

He stressed that if the South side truly places an importance on North-South dialogue and desires its success, it should have taken appropriate steps to discontinue the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise by lending an ear to our repeated assertions and the demand of the people at home and abroad.

He said: Regrettably, no measures have been taken until now to discontinue the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, and it is being staged as scheduled. The U.S. operational command and advance troops for the "Team Spirit-89" war exercise have moved to South Korea. Even at this moment, following this, numerous troops from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and armed forces of a colossal size, including the corps of carriers of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 fighter-bombers, and A-10 close-support airplanes are moving toward and being deployed in South Korea. Even special nuclear troops and their equipment are secretly maneuvering to South Korea.

After a few days in South Korea, a comprehensive actual mobilization exercise, which is designed to strike at a stroke and attack us, the partner of dialogue, including a landing operation, a Marine deployment operation, river-crossing operation, surprise attack operation, and special warfare operation, will be staged amid the deployment of large-scale armed forces and numerous operational equipment capable of carrying out a full-scale modern war.

Because of the commotion of the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, a test nuclear war and a preliminary war, the danger of a new war—the nuclear war—is approaching our country every moment, and an atmosphere of acute confrontation, instead of one of dialogue, which is hoped for, is being created.

A number of people express deep concern about the future prospect of dialogue in connection with the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, which is being staged in defiance of our side's repeated assertions and the strong protest of the people at home and abroad. We cannot but ponder the position and attitude of the South side regarding the North-South dialogue.

In other words, we are forced to rethink whether the staging of the joint military exercise, which runs counter to dialogue, can be considered a position of truly desiring dialogue; whether the staging of the exercise, which strains the situation, can be considered an act that manifests interest in detente; or whether this can be considered an attitude of bearing the responsibility for the nation's destiny.

Stressing that at the venue of dialogue between the two sides, our positions should be clear and should exclude ambiguousness concerning the issue of dialogue and confrontation, he stated: The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an outcome of the policy of confrontation, which clearly cannot be consistent with North-South dialogue.

Confrontation is a remnant of the past era, and the era when problems were solved with force is gone. We recognize that the time has come to boldly abandon the anachronistic policy of confrontation and to seek the attitude and stand with which to reconcile and unite with each other and to solve problems through dialogue. In this respect, stopping the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise will be considered as a positive first step to put an end to North-South confrontation, but forcibly conducting it cannot be construed otherwise than an obsolete confrontational stand.

Next, while saying that we must not have an ambiguous stand toward peace and war, the head of our side's delegation continued:

Just as all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people are unanimously concerned, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is a very dangerous preliminary war and test war that may provoke a new war and, in particular, a nuclear war. Under the circumstances in which political and military confrontation has become acute in our country, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which is conducted while guns and cannons are being actually fired, can spread to an actual war anytime.

It is very unfortunate that our nation suffered a war. If it is not able to prevent a new war, a nuclear war, from breaking out in our country, our nation will not be able to avoid an irrevocable catastrophe.

We must prevent the danger of war at all costs, instead of increasing it, and to do this now, the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, which may serve as a fuse to an all-out war on the Korean peninsula, must stop. Only this will be a touchstone with which one can determine which is a stand of peace or a stand of war.

Saying that we must not be vague toward a national stand and an independent stand, delegation head Paek Nam-chun stressed:

North-South dialogue is sought for the joint interests of the nation, and the barometer to evaluate all of our assertions and activities is the dignity and interests of the nation. If we are to keep the dignity and interests of the nation by ourselves, we must have an independent stand and attitude.

Participating in the war strategy of outside forces, while not refraining from even turning the country into a ground for a nuclear war after abandoning one's national

dignity and interests, and conducting a war exercise against the half of the country together with foreign forces under the pretext of keeping the other half of the country is an act devoid of national identity, a toadyist submission, and a shame to the nation that can never be justified under any pretext. Forcibly conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, whose codename itself is devoid of identity, is clearly a deviation from a national stand. Why must our nation abandon the interests and tarnish the dignity of our own nation? Our nation is a nation that has dignity and a strong sense of independence, and our era is an era of chajusong in which each nation independently cultivates its own destiny.

The time has come for us to independently live in step with the innate aspirations of our own nation and the demand of the times after freeing ourselves from the interferences of outside forces. We must learn a lesson not only from the history of the Three Kingdom period but also from the tragedy of the late Yi Dynasty.

In conclusion, what we urgently need is not a confrontational stand but a stand of dialogue; not a stand of war but a stand of peace; and a stand of national independence that gives top priority to national dignity and interests. If it is not equivocal to these stands, the South side must immediately stop the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise as a matter of course.

After saying so, delegation head Paek Nam-chun said that for the South side to make its stand clear and for our preliminary talks to make successful progress, he proposed taking the following emergency measures in connection with the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

First, the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, which is negative of dialogue, must be immediately stopped. In connection with this, a stand on stopping the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise must be officially announced.

Second, the combat troops, arms, and equipment mobilized for the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise must all be returned to their original places.

In this connection,

1. The combat troops, arms, and equipment, which have been hurled into South Korea from overseas for the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, should be taken out of the Korean peninsula without delay.
2. The U.S. Army, Air, and Navy units and their arms and equipment, which are moving overseas or are ready for action for the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, must be immediately stopped from being introduced into South Korea.

3. The combat troops, arms, and equipment, which have already been mobilized or are ready for action in South Korea, must be returned to their original state before the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise.

Third, if a military exercise is to be staged, it must be staged only with South Korean troops, without the participation of foreign troops; its scale reduced; and the name of the military exercise changed as well.

Saying that, if the South side shows an affirmative attitude toward such a new proposal of ours, the stumbling blocks to the preliminary talks would be eliminated, and the two sides would smoothly enter into the discussion of the question of working procedures, the head of the delegation of our side went on to add:

At the first round of the preliminary talks held last time, the North and South respectively put forth their own proposals. Among them, what we should discuss with importance is the name of the talks and the agenda of the full-dress talks.

Above all, as for the name of the full-dress talks, we proposed it to be the high-level North-South political and military talks, and the South side proposed it to be the talks of persons in high authority in the North and South or the talks of North-South premiers.

Generally speaking, it is common practice that the question of the name of the talks is decided according to the mission and inherent nature of the talks. The full-dress talks, which would be provided by us, are not those which would discuss all pending issues between the North and South, the overall question of the reunification, in particular, but those which have the mission to eliminate the present political and military confrontation between the North and South, and those which would be participated in by the persons in high-level political and military authority in the North and South.

Therefore, the name of the full-dress talks, which would be provided by us, should be called high-level North-South political and military talks according to the inherent mission of the talks in which the persons in high-level political and military authority of the two sides would participate and would discuss and settle the question of eliminating the present political and military confrontation between the North and South.

Next is the agenda question.

The agenda of the full-dress talks should be decided according to the nature and mission of the full-dress talks, and should be decided in a simple manner so that no difficulties may be created for the discussion of problems.

The agenda "On eliminating the present political and military confrontation between the North and South," which we have put forth, is the one which has been

adopted according to the mission of the talks and the realistic demand of our country, and which has been (?basically) agreed upon through the letters exchanged between the two sides.

Proceeding from these views, we think it would be good to agree on deciding the name of the full-dress talks to be the high-level North-South political and military talks with the premiers of the two sides as heads and on deciding the agenda of the talks to be "On eliminating the present political and military confrontation between the North and South."

Finally, the head of the delegation of our side called on the South side to answer our proposal for taking an emergency measure to halt the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, and expressed his hope to conclude the discussion of the question of working procedures in a favorable atmosphere.

Thus, the second round of the preliminary talks for the high-level North-South political and military talks is continuing at the Tongilgak, the building in our area of Panmunjom.

End of 2d Round of Talks
*SK0203101189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0959 GMT 2 Mar 89*

[Text] Panmunjom March 2 (KCNA)—The second round of preliminary talks for North-South high-level political and military talks was held at the "Tongil Pavilion", the building of our side's area in Panmunjom, from 10:00 to 12:40 today.

At talks today our side urged the South side to take an urgent three-point step for a successful progress of the preliminary talks, calling once again for a halt to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. The urgent step proposed by our side is "official declaration of the stand of discontinuing the 'Team Spirit 89' joint military exercises", "immediate withdrawal of all combat forces and equipment mobilized in the 'Team Spirit' joint military exercises to their original posts," and "in case a military exercise is staged, it should involve the South Korean army alone, without participation of foreign forces, its scale be cut and its name be changed."

At the preliminary talks our side expressed its stand on the name of the full-dress talks and its agenda item, proposing to call the full-dress talks "North-South high-level political and military talks, each side headed by its premier" and choose on the agenda "on removing the preset political and military confrontation between the North and the South."

In the whole course of the talks today, however, the South side evaded answering the just demand of our side for a halt to the "Team Spirit 89" joint manoeuvres

which lay an obstacle to the North-South dialogue and repeated all along its sophism to justify this criminal war game aimed at northward invasion.

It even let out a jargon justifying the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Forces, spoiling the atmosphere of the talks.

Failing to find words to refute the logical demand of our side to accept the three-point urgent step on the "Team Spirit 89" joint exercises, the South side attempted to save itself from the dilemma, stubbornly proposing to begin the discussion of the procedural matters forthwith.

As a result, the preliminary talks today ended without any progress.

Expressing regret at the insincerity with which the South side approached the talks contrary to the expectation of the whole nation and the world people, our side urged it to come out to the next round of preliminary talks with sincerity.

It was agreed upon to have the third round of preliminary talks in the South side's area on April 12.

Military Claims 'Aerial Espionage' by U.S.
*SK0103225089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2200 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] According to a military source, while frantically conducting the provocative "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, after deploying numerous forces of aggression and operational equipment to South Korea from their bases of aggression on the U.S. mainland and foreign countries, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are maliciously committing aerial espionage acts against the northern half of the republic. In the month of February alone, while flying the strategic reconnaissance aircraft U-2 in the airspace over the Military Demarcation Line and over the East and West Sea of Korea on 25 occasions, the U.S. imperialists increased espionage acts deep into the northern half of the republic. Also, after deploying the E3-2 early warning aircraft from their overseas bases of aggression in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists committed aerial espionage on four occasions and committed aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic several times a day by mobilizing RV-1, RC-12, and various other reconnaissance planes.

Such espionage acts numbered no fewer than 75 for the month of February alone.

South's Anti-U.S. Struggle 'Gaining Momentum'
*SK0103233589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1517 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—The anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean people of all walks of life is gaining further momentum with the struggle protesting U.S. President Bush's tour of South Korea as an occasion, according to a report.

On February 27, enraged at the fascist clique who totally blocked the Kwangju and South Cholla District meeting for opposing Bush's Seoul trip and driving out the United States, some 1,000 students and citizens in Kwangju and South Cholla Province staged demonstrations in different places of the city, chanting the slogans "Let us drive out the United States, the mastermind of support to the dictatorship and division" and "The United States, quit this land".

And about 70 students attacked a police booth of the eastern police station of Kwangju on the same day. Earlier, some 20 young people made a surprise attack on the Sunchon branch office of the puppet Kwangju District prosecutor's office.

That day students of Sungsil University and Nyosu Fisheries College also held rallies against the South Korean tour of Bush.

On February 27 students of Cheju University and three other colleges in Cheju Island and residents in Mosulpo District, more than 300 in all, held a rally demanding the withdrawal of the plan to build a military base in Mt. Songak and condemning the traitor No Tae-u for having not implemented his "commitments" before going over to a demonstration, shouting anti-government" slogans.

The South Korean Federation of Trade Unions of Pressmen and the Inchon District press corps made public a statement and a message of protest and criticised the group assault on the journalists by the police.

The Joint Struggle Committee for Democratic Educational Law which is composed of four education-related organisations at a press conference held on February 27 exposed the reactionary nature of the present "Educational Law" and called for its democratic revision.

The committee for a probe into the truth behind the suspicious deaths issued a statement demanding a probe into the causes of the deaths of people due to the suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Upwards of 11,000 residents in Namhae County of South Kyongsang Province demanded that the puppet authorities pay compensation for the one billion won loss of shallow sea culture.

Some 4,000 workers of three factories of the Chonson Company Ltd. of the Comprador Lucky group decided to extend the period of their all-out sit-in strike which was called from February 20.

Close to 2,000 trade union members of the Seoul Subway Company held an emergency meeting on February 28 and staged a sit-in in demand of an eight hour workday, immediate payment of allowances and implementation of other provisions of the collective contract.

South Dissidents Shout 'Yankee Go Home'
SK0103154689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1529 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—Representatives of the National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy (Chonminnyon) staged a fierce protest Tuesday afternoon, shouting "Whose country is this anyway? Why are the Yankees blocking us?" and "Yankee go home", when they were blocked by soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces at checkpoints in Imjingak on the way to Panmunjom for a North-South working-level contact slated before preliminary talks for a nationwide meeting, according to a report.

Cho Song-ho, Kwon Yong-tae and Yi Chae-o, representatives of Chonminnyon, staged a sit-in beside the "Freedom Bridge."

They tried to go to Panmunjom to meet representatives of the North's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

"If the government blocks our way, it will be totally contrary to the aspirations of the 70 million Korean people longing for unification and peace in their fatherland," they said in a statement issued earlier.

The three representatives continued the sit-in in front of the closed chain-link gate until shortly after three p.m., the time they had intended to meet their counterparts from the North in Panmunjom.

They sang a song entitled "Our Dream Is Reunification" together with South Korean tourists.

South Antigovernment Protests Continue
SK0203105189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1038 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—Anti—"government" struggle of South Korean people is taking various forms.

Over 2,000 workers of the electric wire company of the Luckey group, a comprador business, had a rally denouncing exploitation by the puppet clique and staged a torchlight demonstration on February 28.

Some 40 members of the council of released long-term prisoners under the council of the Families' Movement for Practising Democracy (Mingahyop) staged a sit-down on the same day, demanding the release of all the long-term prisoners of conscience.

They strongly demanded the repeal of the "National Security Law" and the "Public Security Law."

On February 4, the trade union of time-lecturers of Chonnam University made public a statement in protest against unreasonable dismissal by the university side.

The statement demanded an immediate withdrawal of the unwarranted dismissal, stop to the suppression of the trade union and guarantee of trade union activities.

More than 200 students in Songnam and Yongin areas, Kyonggi Province, held a meeting and a demonstration for the punishment of the main culprit of the Kwangju massacre and eradication of "the irregularities of the Fifth Republic" on February 23.

On the same day, a youth surnamed Yi residing in Iri, North Cholla Province, singly attacked the local office of the "Democratic Justice Party".

South Allegedly Profits From Selling Children
SK0203021589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1510 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet clique made money by selling off more than 62,000 children abroad in nine years from 1980 to the end of last year, according to a report.

The February 14 issue of the South Korean newspaper CHOSON ILBO said "we cannot but feel burning shame about the trading of children" and demanded an immediate halt to such treacherous act.

The February 10 issue of HANGYORE SINMUN quoted an article of a U.S. newspaper saying that the South Korean authorities were annually selling off over 6,000 children to U.S. families under a secret plan and branded the selling as "an unpardonable crime and national disgrace in the present century".

Convocation of Pan-National Congress Urged
SK2102060989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 20 Feb 89

[NODONG SINMUN 20 February commentary: "The Pan-National Congress Must Be Realized"]

[Text] According to a report, on 16 February the South Korean puppet government, while raving about the intention to instigate the dissident movement, the dialogue of other channels, and so forth, said that it will prevent the participation of delegates of Chonminnyon [National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation] from its inception in the contact of the working-level delegates for the pan-national congress slated for 1 March at Panmunjom.

This is an intolerable crime showing once again the antidemocratic nature of the No Tae-u group and its desire to hinder reunification.

Concerning the issue of holding the pan-national congress: It is being scheduled for discussion as a result of the proposal put forward by various democratic organizations in South Korea in August of last year. The organizations agreed to peacefully resolve military and

political problems on the Korean peninsula, including the question of nuclear weapons, by combining the strength of the entire nation with our response to their proposal.

The purpose of holding the pan-national congress corresponds completely to the national aspiration for peace and peaceful reunification of the country and to the trend of the world pursuing detente.

The gathering of the Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas in a convocation of the pan-national congress will, if realized, greatly contribute to creating an atmosphere for national reconciliation and unity, and will open an epochal phase in realizing peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation by combining the strength of all fellow countrymen.

The puppets are displeased with the ties which we are going to have with Chonminnyon. However, Chonminnyon is an alliance of democratic movement organizations whose members include people from all walks of life in South Korea, and is a legal democratic organization which concurs with our proposal for contact between the working-level delegates for the pan-national congress.

No one can pick a fight with Chonminnyon for its contact with us for the realization of the pan-national congress. Nevertheless, the puppets babbled about instigation of the dissident movement and so forth. This means the negation of Chonminnyon itself, and is a shameless excuse concocted to justify their antidemocratic and antinational act which blocks the just activities of Chonminnyon which is pursuing peace and reunification.

It is a widely known fact that on the so-called pretext of unifying the channels of dialogue last year, the puppets perpetrated the atrocious act of violently blocking from the outset the patriotic 10 June and 15 August North-South student talks, which were designed for national reconciliation and unity.

The maneuvers to again block Chonminnyon's participation in dialogue show that there is no change in the fascist and splittist position of the puppets. The No Tae-u group's gibberish about dialogue of other channels made on the pretext of a blockade from the source is even more shameless.

The basic factor for suspending the Red Cross talks and economic talks is the "Team Spirit" war exercise. Despite our repeated demands for its discontinuation, the puppets extremely aggravated the situation by continuously perpetrating the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in collusion with outside forces.

The "Team Spirit" war exercise forced not only the Red Cross talks and economic talks but also dialogue for a North-South parliamentary joint conference into postponement. This war exercise also casts a dark shadow over the future of dialogue in various channels scheduled to be held this year.

If the puppets discontinue the "Team Spirit" war exercise even at this late date, various talks including the Red Cross talks and economic talks will be smoothly held. As for the pan-national congress, it is designed to oppose the "Team Spirit" war exercise to alleviate the danger of war and to expedite the cause of reunification by easing tension. This congress should be held without fail even for the sake of other dialogue.

Thus, the act of blocking the pan-national congress from its inception serves as further evidence that the puppets are not interested in dialogue and pursue only war and division. If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in dialogue and in resolving the question of peace and reunification through dialogue, they should immediately bring the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise to an end.

The pan-national congress which can collect the will of the people from all walks of life should be held without fail and the contact between the working-level delegates for this congress should be held on the scheduled day.

Hanminnyon Central Executive Committee Meets
SK2102050089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—The seventh meeting of the Second Central Executive Committee of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminnyon") was held in Tokyo on February 6, according to MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan."

The meeting was attended by representatives of the European, Eastern American, Western American, Japan and other regional headquarters of "Hanminnyon."

It heard a report of the general secretariat on its work for 1988, reports of regional headquarters on their work and a report on the situation.

It adopted as main targets of their activities in the movement for 1989 the task of the movement for national reunification, the task of further developing in depth the struggle for democracy, the task of building up a peace structure on the Korean peninsula and intensifying the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle, the task of strengthening international solidarity and the task of strengthening their organizations.

A debate concerning the question of attending a nationwide meeting for peace and reunification of the homeland on the part of Koreans overseas took place at the meeting.

It was decided at the meeting to set up regional headquarters for its promotion first in Japan, Europe and Americas on this basis and then form headquarters of all Koreans overseas for its promotion with their representatives and hold a meeting of all Koreans overseas to collect the intentions of reunification and thereby take an active part in the nationwide meeting.

Kim Il-song Greets Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi
SK0103052389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0500 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings today to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Jamahiriya in Libya.

The message says:

Since the proclamation of the People's Jamahiriya the Libyan Arab people under your correct leadership have made a great advance on the road of building a new free society they chose by themselves, smashing the repeated moves of aggression and threat by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the success made by the Libyan Arab people and have always expressed positive support and solidarity for your just struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the Arab nation against the U.S. imperialists and Zionists.

Expressing the belief that the close friendly and cooperative relations established between the two peoples through the common struggle for independence against imperialism would grow stronger and develop, I wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater success in the struggle to strengthen and develop the People's Jamahiriya.

Takeshita's Statements on Aggression Criticized
SK0103153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1512 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita reportedly made an open "apology" for his piffle that the past war of Japan was not an aggressive war.

In his answer at the Diet on February 27, he mumbled that he had made a "wrong statement", talking glibly that Japan had caused big losses in the past to its neighbouring nations through its military actions and that the aggressive nature of such actions must not be denied.

Thus, he officially "admitted" that his remarks on February 18 were an entirely unreasonable sophism and that it was a forgery of world history and a challenge to human conscience.

However, such "apology" is, in fact, nothing but crocodile tears.

There is no doubt that the unpardonable first statement of Takeshita was a revelation of his real intention, and his second statement was a crafty stopgap measure to temporarily fence off the sharp edge of public accusation.

In recent years, the militarist nature has become all the more pronounced in Japan in all the political, economic, military and cultural fields, and emphasis is being put on the revision of the constitution which restricts Japan's arms buildup and on its "international role" commensurate with its national strength.

Today Japan has grown into a "military power" and the Japanese reactionaries are watching for a chance of launching aggression overseas by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy.

Although Takeshita made an apology under pressure at home and abroad, it does not mean the settlement of all things nor any change in his dark intention.

The Japanese militarists must refrain from their rash act of rushing headlong toward reinvasion against the trend of the times.

Attache Hosts Soviet Army Navy Day Reception
SK2302154089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—Pavel Doroshenko, military attache of the Soviet Embassy here, gave a reception this evening at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the Soviet Army and naval fleet.

Invited to the reception were general of the Korean People's Army Chon Mun-sop, Maj. Gen. Yi Hong-sun and other officials concerned and military attaches of different embassies here.

Soviet Ambassador Gennadiy Bartoshevich and his embassy officials were present on the occasion.

The reception was addressed by Pavel Doroshenko and Chon Mun-sop.

Soldiers Meeting Held
SK2402234789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1603 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—A soldiers meeting was held at the unit of the Korean People's Army [KPA] to which Kim Yun-sim belongs on the 71st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Naval fleets.

Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich and military attache of the embassy Pavel Doroshenko.

Speeches were made there.

A similar meeting was also held of the unit of the KPA to which Chon Mun-uk belongs.

Functions Abroad Mark Kim Chong-il Birthday
SK0103100889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1003 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—Meetings were held in Tanzania, Guyana and Peru on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Robert Williams, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana, chairman of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and mayor of Georgetown, made a speech at the meeting which was cosponsored by the afore-said Guyanese National Committee, the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification, the Post and Telecommunications Workers Union of Guyana and the General Workers Union of Guyana.

He said that dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il was born into a great revolutionary family and has acquired noble traits of a great revolutionary and distinguished leader, fostering a great intention for revolution from his childhood.

Expressing support to the DPRK's proposal for national reunification, he stressed that Korea is sure to be reunified under the wise guidance of dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Speaking at a meeting held in Tanzania, John Mchimbi, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and secretary of the Dar es Salaam regional party committee, stated that Korea has wrought miracles startling the world people in all domains of politics, economy and culture. We, he said, know well from the achievements made in Korea that the policies enforced by the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and his guidance are most correct and wise.

The speakers at the meetings wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Lectures were given on the occasion in Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Guinea, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau.

'Colorful Functions' Continue
SK0203102189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1007 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—Colorful functions took place in various countries on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A friendship gathering and book and photo exhibitions were held at a specialised school and a language short course of Lodze University in Otwock and at the International Book Club in Lancut, Poland.

Speaking at the friendship gathering, the first secretary of the Otwock City Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party said that today the Korean people under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are performing miraculous feats day by day in carrying out the new long-term plan of socialist construction.

A celebration meeting and a joint performance took place in Karachi under the sponsorship of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of the Sind State Parliament said:

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is the most distinguished great man among the great men of the world.

He is the people's leader with extraordinary intelligence and outstanding ability of leadership.

The Korean people who are guided by the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il will reunify the country without fail, overcoming all obstacles in the way of reunification.

A celebration meeting was sponsored in Ouagadougou by the Burkina national group of the chuche idea.

The secretary general of the group in his report at the meeting stressed that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician who is further developing and enriching the chuche idea and a distinguished leader with rare intelligence and outstanding ability of leadership.

The meeting was followed by a seminar on "Let Us March Forward Dynamically Along the Road of Socialism and Communism Under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A letter and a congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted respectively at the meetings in Pakistan and Burkina Faso.

The DPRK documentary film "Grand Celebrations of the 40th Founding Anniversary of the DPRK" was screened by the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and celebration meetings were held in New Delhi, India, and Muramvya Province, Burundi.

* **New Premier Appointment Analyzed**
*41070047 Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean
No 619, 16 Dec 88 pp 1C-8C*

[Unattributed article: "Meaning and Background of the Yon Hyong-muk Appointment As 'Premier of the Administration Council'"]

[Text] Seoul NAEWOE—North Korea has carried out a surprise cabinet reshuffle dismissing Yi Kun-mo as premier and replacing him with Yon Hyong-muk, formerly a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party.

The action came at the fourth session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) held on 12 December in Pyongyang with the attendance of 655 SPA deputies including Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. The session had only one item on the agenda—"Release of the premier from office and election of a new premier."

On the previous day, 11 December, North Korea held the 15th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee to consider the change of premier as proposed by the party Political Bureau. The dismissal of Yi Kun-mo and replacing him with Yon Hyong-muk was decided at that session.

In announcing the reason for Yi's release, the plenum noted: "For health reasons, Comrade Yi Kun-mo finds it difficult to conduct economic organization work and foreign policy activity and has requested his release from office." At the same time, it announced that Yi Kun-mo had been "recalled" as Political Bureau member, indicating his fall from power. At the same time, the plenum filled the party secretary position vacated by Yon Hyong-muk with Han Song-yong, who was promoted to the Party Central Committee at the 14th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee. Also, Hyon Chun-kuk (former ambassador to China) was appointed chief editor of the party organ NODONG SINMUN, and Chu Kyu-chang was newly named to the party Central Committee, it was announced.

All this, therefore, explains that among the list of changes decided earlier at the 15th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee, the 12 December SPA session gave its approval to the replacing of the premier.

It can be seen as extremely unusual that the SPA session confined its consideration to the sole agenda item involving the post of premier.

The reason is that inasmuch as the previous plenum of the 6th Party Central Committee had fully discussed policy decisions concerning immediate pending problems including machine tools, electronics and automation industry developments, there were no urgent policy issues to be presented to or acted on by the SPA.

However, a series of developments surrounding the latest SPA session appear to offer sufficient evidence to reinforce the impression that North Korea is experiencing smoldering power struggles and throes within the leadership that can hardly be leaked to the outside world.

It cannot be overlooked that Yi Kun-mo's dismissal as premier and even as "member of the Party Political Bureau," ostensibly for the reason of health, is an action taken for higher-level reasons involving political responsibility than the question of personal health. The reason is that immediately before his dismissal, Yi Kun-mo was seen engaged in regular activity. He personally visited the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on 10 December to express his condolence over the earthquake in Armenia; since the beginning of this year [1988], he had routinely attended public meetings or met visiting foreign delegations one after another.

In addition, the fact that North Korea convened the SPA session in a blitz style—2 days after it was announced—indicates that it had no policy issues to discuss. This, combined with the fact that the 15th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee was held only some 10 days after the 14th plenum, can be viewed as signs fully supporting the observation that an unusual element of trouble is at work within the North Korean leadership.

Viewed against this backdrop, the fact that Yi Kun-mo, who had been in charge of the eighth cabinet, seemingly an economy-oriented cabinet, was replaced by Yon Hyong-muk, a former party secretary, means a change in the executive style of the economic policy. At the same time, it signals a new direction in the course of economic policy conduct.

Considering the fact that the Korean Workers Party [KWP] is North Korea's supreme body that decides all major policies, the question of machine tools, electronics and automation industry developments discussed at the 14th session of the 6th party Central Committee and decisions made thereof were destined to come up as the most important economic issues for North Korea to implement in the future. It is believed that at that session, there were much debate and arguments between party and government cadres and responsible working-level economic officials. It is not difficult to imagine that as the debate and arguments went on, differences in opinion and factional disputes surfaced between conservative party and government officials, on one hand—

who maintained that in view of economic realities, it is premature for North Korea to jump into such high-tech industry as electronics and automation—and the newly rising party and government technocrats, on the other, who stressed the need for giving priority to high-tech industry to keep pace with the latest trend in international economic developments. As the development of high-tech industry was, through that process, adopted as the party's economic policy, Yon Hyong-muk, a man with a relatively outstanding international sense, was chosen, it appears, as best qualified to efficiently implement that policy.

On the other hand, it seems that this development in effect pushed to the back seats those conservative party officials, led by Yi Kun-mo who had been working for the fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan under the traditional policy based on the self-supporting economy line. It can also be said that political adjustments were made at the same time by depriving Yi Kun-mo and others of their party posts (as Political Bureau member in Yi's case) in order to prevent failures and frictions in the executive branch caused by the resistance of the conservative force.

Thus, it is noteworthy that through facts revealed by the latest SPA session, North Korea has demonstrated its strong will on the economy to put emphasis on high-tech areas including machine tools, electronics and automation industries.

Since 1986, North Korea, with Yi Kun-mo, formerly a local party official (responsible for the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the party), in the driver's seat, has done everything in its power to achieve the goal of the Third 7-Year Plan—for instance, by twice waging a primitive-type economic drive called the "200-day struggle campaign"—but failed to accomplish anything worth mentioning. The fact is that it simply could not extricate itself from the morass of economic slump. It appears that this worked as the primary factor prompting North Korea to belatedly recognize the inevitable need for a new order of economic priorities, which would set forth high-tech industry development as party policy, and even to take sweeping measures in related areas including the replacing of premier in the executive branch.

Now that North Korea has picked a new course with emphasis on high-tech industry, one may say that it will, as an inevitable trend, likely shift away from the present China-, USSR-, and East Europe-oriented foreign policy line and move toward more positive exchanges and cooperation with industrialized capitalist nations of the West.

Especially, in the process of adopting the policy decision focusing on high-tech industry which makes exchanges with the West inevitable, North Korea had an eye on the international economic trend and decided to choose Yon Hyong-muk, who served in the past as first vice premier and minister of metal and machine industries (1986), for

the post of premier, creating at the same time the Ministry of Joint Ventures within the State Administration Council on 26 November to back him up and appointing Chae Hui-chong, also former party secretary, to head it. The records of those newly appointed cabinet members reaffirm that as in the past, the party will continue to be in control of the North Korean economic policy. At the same time, the new cabinet selections characteristically focused on the speedy and effective implementation of party policies. It is felt that in the background of such important appointments by the party and government, the ruling style of Kim Chong-il, who leads the party, must have exerted great influence; more importantly, the progress in the future policy implementation will likely test the future of the leadership of Kim Chong-il as Kim Il-song's successor.

However, the problem is that even if North Korea, taking advantage of recent changes in the domestic situation, pursues increasingly open policies in the economic area, it is actually difficult to expect that they will lead to any leadership change. Since it enacted the joint venture law in September 1984, North Korea has advanced with caution economic exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries; even in this process, it worked hard to strengthen its present political and economic systems by sticking to the chuche idea of Kim Il-song and the self-support-type economic management.

Therefore, it is premature to conclude that the economic policy shift signaled by the surprise change of premier will lead to a more or less open North Korea politically or socially, although it can be seen as a development more significant in that it highlighted North Korea's positive move to get foreign exchanges and cooperation programs going in earnest after the slump they had to suffer.

Progress Made in Construction of Chemical Complex
SK2102151889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1510 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—75 new objects, production systems and processes have been completed at the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex which is taking shape as the nation's gigantic chemical industrial base.

The test operation of various systems, processes and machine units has been successfully carried out.

29 objects, systems and processes including the aldehyde system, the glacial acetic acid process, the compressor room, the chemical filtration plant and the 6,000-cubic metre acetylene tank have been completed in the vinalon unit.

19 production systems and processes such as a 40,000-cubic metre turbo compressor, system no 1 of the methanol compounding tank, the carbonic acid gas absorption tank of the methanol refining process and the denaturation tank have been completed in the methanol unit.

In the carbide unit carbide kilns Nos 5 and 6 and devices Nos 3, 4, 5, 6 of gas dust-absorbing system of the carbide kilns and many other objects have been completed.

The chemical raw material shop, the No 1 line of the fomentation shop, the water pipes from the reservoir and the substation have been completed at the construction site of the protein feed factory.

In the fuel processing unit the projects of the No 1 line of the humic acid manufactory, the raw material carriage system, the heavy oil shop, etc. and the assembling of equipment have been completed and put into test operations.

The temperature and pressure reduction devices and the chemical filtration plant have been completed at the construction site of the Sunchon thermo power station.

*** Rallies Held To Support Technical Advances**
41070052 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN
14 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] Let's Bring About a New Change in the Work of Technical Personnel Training and Scientific Research Work

Rallies are being held to thoroughly accomplish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions to the 14th plenum of the 6th KWP Central Committee, and the plenum's decisions.

Kim Il-song University's Faculty and Students

A rally was held by the faculty and the students on the campus of the Kim Il-song University on the 12th to thoroughly accomplish the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given at the 14th plenum of the 6th Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and the plenum's decisions.

Related functionaries also participated in the rally together with the faculty and the students of the Kim Il-song University.

At this rally, following the report by Kim Che-song, the responsible secretary of the university's party committee, Kang Chang-hwan, the Physics Department chairman; Kim Pyong-chan, the Automation Division's Automatic Control Department student; Choe Tong-chong, deputy director of the Computer Center; and No Song-chan, vice president of the university participated in the discussion.

Kim Che-song and the participants pointed out the militant task for which the great leader gave instructions at the 14th plenum of the 6th KWP Central Committee meeting—to modernize the people's economy at an even higher standard and successfully achieve the prospective goals of the Third 7-Year Plan—reinforces the power of the independent national economy, achieves an epoch-making change in the struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism, and forcefully encourages our people's heroic struggle.

They said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always has a deep concern for the universities' work, presented them with the honorable task of training even more technicians and specialists in the area of machine tools, machine building, electronics, and automation, in the technical universities and technical schools, including the Kim Il-song University and the Kim Chaek Technical University.

They emphasized the fact that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the past has shown his great love and consideration by demonstrating significant meaning to the training of scientific and technical functionaries in the area of machine tools, electronics, and automation industries, providing numerous modern experimental equipment and facilities to universities in order to train capable national technical cadres in these areas, and highly praising even small research achievements.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau's Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee and secretary, pointed out as follows:

"In higher education, we should set up plans to train many technical functionaries who need socialist indoctrination, and at the same time reinforce specialized technical education in the area of modern science and technology according to the trends of S&T development and the prospective demands of the people's economic development."

The leader as well as the participants said that first of all, the faculty and the students should be armed with the party's unitary ideology, strongly establish the chuche revolutionary view, and be faithful to the great leader and the party leadership at all times and everywhere.

They pointed out that we should decisively improve and reinforce the task of stressing science in education in the area of the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries. We should suit it to the reality of modernizing our people's economy to an even higher standard.

In addition they will substantially expand the curricula indices of fields of study; modernize the educational content in the areas of mathematics and mechanics, physics, automation, and chemistry; and, starting next year, increase by 1.6 times the number of trainees who are needed for the development of the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries.

The leader and participants also pointed out that we should effectively use modern technological means, including the numerically controlled machine tools and computers, accelerate the modernization of the machine industry, and solve the scientific and technical problems arising from these areas by reinforcing scientific research work to accelerate the development of the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries in schools of science and research.

They said that the party organizations should forcefully carry out the struggle to accomplish the plenum's decisions by joining the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions, and the movement to learn from the exemplary attitudes of the unsung heroes so that all the faculty and students will actively and systematically mobilize in order to move forward in the scientific research work and in technical personnel training in the area of the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries.

They said that even though their goals are vast and overwhelming, as long as there is wise leadership by the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, there is nothing we cannot achieve; and they also pointed out that the faculty and the students will successfully carry out their honorable duties with endless loyalty to the party and the great leader.

They adopted a resolution calling for these contributions at the rally.

Kim Chaek Technical University's Faculty and Students

A rally was held on the 12th by the faculty and the students on the campus of Kim Chaek University in order to thoroughly accomplish the instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 14th plenum of the 6th KWP Central Committee, and its decisions.

Related functionaries also participated in the rally, together with the faculty and the students of Kim Chaek University.

At this rally, following the report by Yi Su-yong, the university's primary level party committee secretary; Chon Che-kwan, deputy dean of academic affairs; Yu Sun-yol, head of the computer science division; and Chang Yong-chol, research engineer in robot research center participated in a discussion.

This group reported that the 14th plenum of the 6th KWP Central Committee made a breakthrough in expediting the complete victory of socialism by modernizing the people's economy to an even higher level, and achieved a new milestone in drastically reinforcing the nation's economic power.

They pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song issued a programmatic guide at the plenum which would rapidly develop the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries, and suit them to the high level of the demands of scientific and technical development and socialist economic construction, and to reinforce the scientific research and design work in this area, along with training of the technical personnel.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il revealed a far-reaching plan to make a rapid development in the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries, in order to make a decisive change in the struggle to complete the great task of chuche. He will wisely lead the party and the people into a glorious accomplishment of the plan.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, a member of the Political Bureau's Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee and secretary, pointed out as follows:

"The rapid development of modern science and technology urgently requires improvements in the training of technicians and specialists accordingly."

The leader as well as the participants said that first of all the universities should establish a strong revolutionary view and make concerted efforts in the work to produce more and better quality designers and technical personnel in the area of the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries.

They emphasized that they should expand the training in these departments; provide the students with a complete knowledge of numerically controlled machines, flexible production systems, and computers for control, and numerical control by improving the content of the education; and reinforce design education.

They further emphasized that we should elevate to a new high level the technology in machine tools, robotics, electronics, and automation by reinforcing scientific research work.

They pointed out the necessity of planning and carrying out the work to improve the theoretical and practical quality of the university faculty and researchers.

It was stressed that we should reinforce scientific research work in order to solve various problems which have arisen in reinforcing the independence of the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries, and at the same time we should carry out the enormous task of adopting advanced technology in production.

They also mentioned reinforcing research work to develop materials, including electronic materials, based on our country's resources.

They said that although the work imposed on the Kim Chaek University is profound and extensive, as long as there is wise leadership by the great leader and by our

party, there is nothing we cannot achieve. They emphasized that the faculty and the students must vigorously launch the accomplishment of their tasks with endless loyalty to the party and the great leader.

The faculty and the students with a lofty revolutionary mind and militant power should strongly struggle to accomplish the party line and policy. The faculty, researchers, and senior students, in particular, should become part of the working class; stress the scientific research work; and try to responsibly solve the technical problems arising in the work place.

They emphasized there should be an active contribution toward enhancing the machine tools, electronics, and automation industries in our country so that it might be raised to a world-class standard within the next few years.

They adopted a resolution calling for these contributions at the rally.

South Korea

North, South Talk Open in Panmunjom

SK0203041289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0345 GMT
2 Mar 89

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, March 2 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea resumed negotiations Thursday to clear the way for their prime ministers talks, the highest-level dialogue in history between the two Koreas, if realized.

Five delegates from each side met at the North Korean pavilion in this truce village in the second round of their preliminary contact to discuss the name and agenda of the proposed meeting.

They failed to make any progress in their first contact on Feb. 8, when North Koreans demanded suspension of the South Korea-U.S. annual joint military exercises, "Team Spirit," as precondition for further progress in the dialogue.

For the same reason, North Korea unilaterally postponed the eighth preparatory contact scheduled for two days later between lawmakers for a joint conference of parliaments of both sides.

No substantial progresses are expected in Thursday's contact either as North Korea reiterated its previous demand on the team spirit as the precondition for further discussion of the terms and agenda of the full talks between prime ministers.

In his opening remarks, South Korean chief delegate Song Han-ho called on North Korea to discard preconditions like the suspension of the Team Spirit and to show sincerity in discussions.

Song proposed to name the full talks as the "South-North high-level authorities talks" or the "South-North prime ministers talks," contending that the talks should not be confined to political and military issues but include wide range of various pending issues like inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation.

Song suggested that each side send a seven-member delegation headed by prime minister, which will include military officers on chief of staff level, to the main talks.

He also offered to hold the main talks alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang within a month after the preliminary talks are completed.

Song proposed a six-point agenda for the prime ministers talks, including suspension of mutual slanders, non-interference, diversified exchanges and cooperation, construction of military trust, and an inter-Korean summit.

North Korean chief delegate Paek Nam-chun repeated his earlier demand for suspension of the Team Spirit as the precondition for discussion of the terms and agenda of the main talks.

Paek also stuck to his previous call to name the main talks as the high-level political and military talks and to set the agenda on the resolution of the political and military confrontation between the South and the North.

Paek responded negatively to Song's proposal for a six-point agenda saying that excessively detailed agenda will block discussions of the "very issues" that should be tackled.

The United States have made it clear that this year's Team Spirit will be conducted as scheduled.

The three-month annual joint training has been conducted, defensive-oriented, since 1976.

South Korea, which have delayed the announcement of "Team Spirit'89" in a gesture to help promote inter-Korean dialogue, is scheduled to make the announcement on Saturday.

Talks End Without Progress

SK0203043089 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0400 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] The second round of preliminary talks for North-South high-level talks were held this morning in Tongil-gak, on the North Korean side of Panmunjom. The delegates discussed the issues concerning the agenda items, title, and composition of delegations for the full-dress talks. However, there was no progress in the talks.

2 March 1989

They merely reached an agreement on holding a third round of talks in the House of Peace, on our side of Panmunjom at 1000 on 12 April. The talks ended at 1240.

'Spirited' But 'Fruitless' Talks

SK0203071189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT
2 Mar 89

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, March 2 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea spent two and a half hours in spirited but fruitless debate Thursday when delegates resumed negotiations to arrange talks between their prime ministers.

The attempt to set up the highest level dialogue in history between the two sides was marred by North Korea's repeated demands for suspension of South Korea's annual "Team Spirit" military exercises with the United States as precondition for further dialogue.

The 10 delegates, five from each side, had no chance to get down to a discussion of the terms of the full-dress talks in the session at the North Korean pavilion in this truce village. All they could agree on was to meet again April 12.

They failed to make any progress in their first contact on Feb. 8 for the same reason. North Korea also unilaterally postponed the eighth preparatory contact scheduled for two days later between lawmakers to discuss parliamentary talks.

In his opening remarks, South Korean chief delegate Song Han-ho called on the North Korean delegates to discard their preconditions and to show sincerity in discussion of the terms and agenda of the main talks.

Song proposed naming the full talks "high-level authorities talks" or "prime ministers talks," contending that they should not be confined to political and military issues but should include a wide range of various pending issues like inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation.

Song suggested that each side send a seven-member delegation, headed by its prime minister and including military officers on the chief of staff-level, to the main talks.

He also offered to hold the main talks alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang within a month of the end of the preliminary talks.

Song proposed a six-point agenda for the prime ministers talks, including suspension of mutual slanders, non-interference, diversified exchanges and cooperation, construction of military trust and an inter-Korea summit.

North Korean chief delegate Paek Nam-chun repeated his earlier demand for suspension of "Team Spirit" as the precondition for discussion of the terms and agenda of the main talks.

Paek also stuck to his previous call to name them "high-level political and military talks" and to limit the agenda to resolving the political and military confrontation between the South and the North.

Paek responded negatively to Song's proposal for a six-point agenda, saying an excessively detailed agenda would block discussion of the issues that should be tackled.

The United States has made it clear that this year's exercises will be conducted as scheduled. The three-month military training has been conducted annually since 1976.

South Korea, which delayed announcing this year's exercises in a gesture to promote inter-Korean dialogue, is scheduled to make the official announcement on Saturday.

Daily 'Not Optimistic' Over Talks

SK0203011889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Mar 89 p 2

[“News Analysis” by staff reporter Kim Hye-won: “Pyongyang May Raise ‘Team Spirit’ Issue at North-South Preliminary Talks”]

[Text] Today's second preliminary contact for south-north high-ranking officials' meetings at Panmunjom draws keen attention as one of the few formal channels for south-north dialogues still intact.

The two sides are expected to discuss formats, schedules, and agenda as well as the name of the meetings.

North Korea watchers, however, are not optimistic about the prospects.

They expect North Korea to echo its objection to the Team Spirit joint military exercise between Korea and the United States.

The first meeting on Feb. 8 ended with North Korea demanding an immediate halt to the Team Spirit exercise as a precondition to the talks.

In addition a series of events which took place after Feb. 8 may adversely affect the meeting.

Issues which may be raised by the north today include U.S. President George Bush's visit to Seoul, the government's decision not to allow Chonminnyon, a dissident organization, to proceed with its plan to meet north

Koreans in preparation for a "pannational congress," and the recent defection of two north Korean students, who studied in Czechoslovakia, to the south.

Bush's reaffirmation of the U.S.-Korean security ties and the maintenance of U.S. troops in the south is especially likely to become a target of criticism.

But north Korea watchers do not expect the north to suspend or end the talks for the time being despite these issues.

It is because, as one delegate to the preparatory meeting says, north Korea has long pursued the inter-Korean and other talks for discussion of political and military issues.

Through those meetings they want to turn people's attention to the issue of U.S. troops stationed in the south and draw criticism against it, he says.

He also finds the reason why the north unilaterally postponed talks set for Feb. 10 on the pretext of the Team Spirit exercise in the same context.

The delegate says that by making the Team Spirit exercise an issue, Pyongyang wants to make the people in the south believe it is the most important barrier for south-north dialogue and by doing so, inflate anti-U.S. sentiment.

But several contradictions make it impossible to explain north Korean strategy concerning the dialogue.

North Korea suspended the preparatory contact for inter-parliamentary talks only until after the Team Spirit exercise is completed, and it also refused to accept the south's proposal for resumption of Red Cross talks for the reunion of separated families on the pretext of the military exercise.

Pyongyang, however, is still willing to talk about inter-Korea premiers' meetings, and it also accepted the south's proposal for meeting at Panmunjom March 9 to discuss the formation of a unified sports delegation to the 1990 Beijing Asian Games.

Some political analysts claim that the contradiction in Pyongyang's attitudes indicates the complexity of the internal problems it now faces.

They say Pyongyang has not yet clearly defined the distinction between its economic necessity for reconciling with the south and the traditional strategy for communization of the south.

North Korea now realizes it is inevitable that it open its economy not only because of the worldwide trend for detente but also because of its stagnant economy.

But they are not prepared yet to cope with their own internal confusion which may be the cause of the abrupt on/off policies in order to take more time to make necessary adjustments. The Team Spirit military exercise was simply picked as an excuse, he analysts say.

Therefore, they say, Pyongyang will resume the talks as soon as it finishes the necessary adjustments.

But another group of analysts are less optimistic about the prospects for inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

They say north Korea is expected to continue the talks for premiers' meetings but is less likely to resume the preliminary contacts for a parliamentary conference.

They say north Korea is not interested in parliamentary talks any more because inter-Korean political-military meetings which it has long pursued, are now about to be realized. It is well-known that Pyongyang has adopted political and military approaches to the issue of unification and dialogues, while the south has chosen a more gradual approach emphasizing the expansion of exchanges in nonmilitary and nonpolitical fields first, they say.

"Pyongyang will continue any talks which they judge useful for them, while discarding others on the pretext of the Team Spirit military exercise and other military issues," the analysts say.

They claim that north Korea's positive response to the inter-Korean sports talks reflects the calculation that it would be beneficial to them to form a unified team with south Korea. North Koreans may not want to be beaten by the south team in Beijing, which has been a closest ally of Pyongyang for decades, they say.

Secret Contacts With North in Singapore, Panmunjom
SK0203104089 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSUN in Korean
19 Feb 89 pp 10-13

[Article by U Chong-chang: "Secret Contacts With North Korea Held in Singapore and Panmunjom"]

[Text]

Another Man Left Kimpo Airport the Same Day Chong Chu-yong Departed for North Korea

On the morning of 21 January 1989 a winter fog shrouded Kimpo Airport, limiting visibility on the densely carpeted runways. Aircraft faced great difficulties as they landed and took off that day. An unexpected sense of "expectation" and "excitement" swirled through the airport. For the first time since the division of the Korean peninsula, authorities of both North and South Korea had issued official permission and now Hyundai Group Honorary Chairman Chong Chu-yong, 74, was leaving for Japan on his way to North Korea.

2 March 1989

More than 80 domestic and foreign reporters crowded the airport, each intent on composing the definitive story of Chong Chu-yong's visit to Pyongyang. At that very moment another man was completing his departure processing at Kimpo Airport and preparing to leave for Japan. He was every bit as big a newsmaker as Chong Chu-yong, and every Korean would have recognized his name. But he had worked behind the scenes, so his face was not well known, and the news focus that day was on Chong Chu-yong's visit to North Korea. So, the other man eluded the reporters' antennae. The man departed Kimpo Airport all right, but his name does not appear on any of the usual records there.

That man was none other than Pak Chol-on, 47, assistant to the president for state policy, a man known to be involved in diplomacy with North Korea as a special secret envoy. Pak Chol-on departed alone that day and stopped over in Japan for 3 days until 23 January. Chairman Chong left Kimpo Airport on 21 January and arrived safely at Pyongyang's Sunan Airport late in the afternoon of 23 January after stopping in Japan and China. One day later, Pak Chol-on appeared in a Southeast Asian country. Pak stayed 6 days in that country—probably Singapore—before departing on 30 January and returning unnoticed to Seoul, just as he had left.

Everything about Pak Chol-on's working visit to Southeast Asia was veiled. Nothing has been revealed about where he stayed, who he met, or what he said to whomever he met. The only facts clearly conveyed were that Pak, assistant to the president, had gone someplace and that the government there was not involved in Pak's work. To preserve secrecy, officials would say only that Pak had to handle an official matter of sufficient importance to require his personal attention.

Pak Chol-on did not appear at the Blue House for 10 days, from 21 to 30 January 1989, and reporters naturally focused on discovering the nature of his "business." Journalists did not regard a "working trip" alone to Southeast Asia by a presidential assistant like Pak Chol-on to be a normal, everyday event, especially since it came during Chong Chu-yong's historic visit to North Korea. They were even more suspicious because Pak was the northern policy's special envoy and President No Tae-u pushed the northern policy with all his body and soul.

At about the time Presidential Assistant Pak returned to Seoul, we got our first word about the true nature of the window through which behind-the-scenes negotiations between North and South Korea were conducted. After Pak returned, questions naturally were raised about his Southeast Asian trip, overlapping as it did Chairman Chong's visit to North Korea. Inquiries resulted in the tentative conclusion that Pak's trip may have involved "possible secret contacts." Pak Chol-on himself is reported to have spoken to reporters "off the record" (responding to an interview on the condition that it not be reported) about his working trip to Southeast Asia.

Disregarding the off-the-record agreement, however, one media company reported the content of this interview. That account said that officials of our government and from North Korea had established a permanent behind-the-scenes channel of dialogue and that the channel was now operating. The story said the channel's purposes were to achieve an early summit meeting between President No Tae-u and President Kim Il-song and to narrow the differences on outstanding issues between North and South.

The article also said: "We understand that North-South contacts undertaken via the permanent behind-the-scenes channel of dialogue are held at Panmunjom and in third countries.... A concrete example of such contacts was the recent secret meeting in Singapore between Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for state policy, and ranking North Korean officials."

Government Denial Pregnant With Meaning: "It Is True That We Are Pursuing Every Angle"

The day after this report appeared, however, the government issued an official denial. In a statement responding to the off-the-record media article alleging contact between North and South Korea to arrange a summit meeting, Choe Pyong-yol, government spokesman and minister of culture and information, said the following on 4 February 1989: "It is true that the government is pursuing every angle to realize a North-South summit meeting.... However, the report linking the working trip overseas by Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for state policy, to secret negotiations with the North Korean side to realize North-South summit talks is not based on fact."

After the government's official denial, a high-ranking officer of our government revealed a new fact. He said that a preexisting secret agreement with North Korea precluded the government from making the contact public, but that behind-the-scenes contacts assuredly had been held.

This informed official said that to follow up the North-South contact in Singapore, a high-ranking behind-the-scenes contact to consult on the issue of holding a North-South summit meeting was scheduled to be held at Panmunjom in late February. The source said: "This upcoming contact has nothing to do with the working-level meeting expected in early March on plans to develop Mt Kungang." The official went so far as to specifically identify the North Korean representative: "Pak Chol-on, assistant to the president for state policy, will personally participate in the negotiation at Panmunjom; and Han Si-hae, vice minister of foreign affairs, will represent the North Korean side." The source anticipated that a potential North-South summit would not be held until after the Pyongyang 13th World Festival of Youths and Students to be held in July and added that neither Seoul nor Pyongyang but a third country was under consideration as the summit site.

This informed government official also noted: "From the start, the North Korean side has demanded that the fact of behind-the-scenes contacts be kept secret." Revealing a note of concern, he added: "The recent leak about behind-the-scenes contact may cost us some time to restore our credibility with the North Korean side."

A different government source said that last year Pyongyang invited not just Chong Chu-yong, but Cardinal Kim Su-han as well, to visit North Korea: "I understand that during working-level contacts, the North Koreans put such disadvantageous conditions on the visit that Cardinal Kim abandoned his plan to visit North Korea." This source added that Pak Chol-on and Han Si-hae had also held secret contacts during these discussions.

One side says: "There were" behind-the-scenes contacts with North Korea. The government denies it: "There were not."

The official government statement denying secret contacts between North Korea and Pak Chol-on says such contact "is not based on fact." But a close examination of the government's statement reveals it to say: "It is true that the government is pursuing every angle to realize a North-South summit meeting, but it is not true that a secret negotiation occurred." So the situation here is one in which the government acknowledges that they are pursuing every angle with North Korea while at the same time they react sharply only to assertions about a solitary secret contact. Where is the reason for this?

A Photograph Taken With Grosz Triggers Widespread Charges That Pak "Exceeded His Authority"

A government source who is active at the working level in the government's northern policy said Pak Chol-on was the subject of charges that he "exceeded his authority." The source noted that before Korea and Hungary established official diplomatic relations, a single photograph nearly ruined the whole process. [A photograph of Pak Chol-on standing beside a Western person appears here. The caption reads: "On the right is Pak Chol-on, who was dispatched to Hungary in September 1988 as the government's special envoy at the signing of an agreement between Korea and Hungary to establish a permanent economic liaison office in Seoul. On the left is Hungary's General Secretary Grosz."]

The source said: "It happened last September when we signed an agreement with Hungary to establish a trade center for economic exchanges. After the signing ceremony, domestic and international media ran a photograph of Hungary's General Secretary Grosz and Pak Chol-on standing side by side. The photograph triggered an enormous volume of complaints from everywhere. Why did the picture show the irrelevant face of Pak Chol-on instead of a scene of working-level Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Hungarian officials? Was this not an example of Pak Chol-on overstepping his authority, trampling on diplomatic practice in the bargain? The

plain fact was that the government had a reason we couldn't reveal for publishing that photograph of Secretary General Secretary Grosz and Presidential Assistant Pak Chol-on.

"I'm making this reason public at this time because Korea and Hungary have completed the process of establishing official diplomatic relations. The man who acted as the window for the behind-the-scenes secret negotiations between Hungary and Korea was Sandor Etre, currently Hungary's ambassador to Korea. Ambassador Etre attended the signing ceremony last September as the chief Hungarian representative. Pak Chol-on and Etre were standing side-by-side behind the table at which Min Hyong-ki, director general of our Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Bureau, and Janos Gerog, Hungarian director general of international laws and regulations [title as published], were signing the agreement, and the photographer captured that scene. Had our government proudly published this photograph, Ambassador Etre would have absorbed a heavy blow as a diplomat. As you are aware, Ambassador Etre speaks excellent Korean, studied at Kim Il-song University, and even served as Hungarian ambassador to Pyongyang. If we were to reveal that Ambassador Etre had been present at the site where Korean and Hungarian diplomatic relations first blossomed, we would have put him in an intolerable position. To protect Ambassador Etre, then, our government released a photograph that was in fact not taken at the signing ceremony."

This source emphasized that, in one-on-one diplomatic relations, maintaining secrecy is life itself. The source also stressed: "Especially in private contacts with socialist countries, if just one leak occurs the situation deteriorates seriously, perhaps jeopardizing the whole deal."

This source continued his explanation: "As did the Third Republic, our government could choose to adopt a public relations approach and astonish the Korean people with an announcement that 'We have been to Pyongyang.' But we clearly recognize that ultimately such an approach is not in the national interest.... Thus, given today's situation, the government publicly pursues public dialogue; but at the same time it supports behind-the-scenes secret economic, cultural, and sports exchanges with North Korea and communist countries."

This source mentioned the government's essential "distress" that these behind-the-scenes affairs are secret and cannot lead to public credit for President No Tae-u's leadership or that day-to-day victories cannot be made public without damaging the trust of the country with whom a negotiation is in progress. The source said that although the time is not yet right for a public announcement, people from all fields and classes have been active in all aspects of the northern policy. At some point, he said, the Korean people will be amazed when the identity of the "northern policy braintrust" is made public.

Approaches to North Korea Via the "88 Line" Go Unnoticed by Great Powers Like the United States or Russia

One expert who is very deeply involved in the northern policy acknowledged: "The United States imposes enormous restraints on contacts between North and South." This source said that for some time now the Korean Government has operated under the rubric of "Koreanizing the solution to the problem of the Korean peninsula." The government decided to divide the process into two parts, pursuing unification issues via direct contacts between officials of the North and South but undertaking issues related to peninsular security via consultations with the United States. The source said that as a result of this policy change, the United States was excluded from secret contacts between North and South on the unification issue. The source said the United States reacted to this policy not by endeavoring to exercise direct restraint on our government but by undertaking an indirect form of restraint by providing information to other powers that are in a position to apply the brakes. Thus, the United States is not "cooperating" with us but in fact "impeding" our cause.

If behind-the-scenes contacts with North Korea are part of government policy, then just what stage have they reached? When did contacts between our government and North Korea began? In what channel do these contacts occur?

It happened 2 years ago. A source stated that when Pak Choi-on was at a Kyongpuk High School alumni gathering, one of his classmates inquired about secret contacts with the North Koreans. A classmate asked Pak: "You haven't visited Pyongyang by any chance, have you?" At the time Pak Chol-on was serving as special assistant to the director of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and his classmate had asked the question because a book written by a Japanese, entitled "Secret Negotiations," had surfaced Pak's name in the first line of the book's first chapter. The classmate had posed the question because at that time information originating from this book was having an impact on the stock market.

The source said that Pak neither confirmed nor denied the question, responding with: "If you think I went up there, then I went up there. If you think I didn't, I didn't." Secret contacts with North Korea then and now remain top secret, even to the extent that Pak Chol-on was unable to unburden himself to his classmates.

In fact, our government opened a one-on-one channel with North Korea 4 years ago, in 1985. Those working with this top-secret channel believed it would contribute to the successful hosting of the 1988 Olympics, so they christened it the "88 Line." On our side the "88 Line" ran from President Chon Tu-hwan; to NSP Director Chang Se-tong; to Pak Chol-on, special advisor to the NSP director. On the North Korean side, the line ran from President Kim Il-song to Ho Tam, member of the

Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party. After the "88 Line" was under way, Chang Se-tong and Pak Chol-on from our side and Ho Tam from North Korea met as necessary at Panmunjom and even took turns visiting each other's capitals. Sources say that this process went unnoticed even by the cabinet ministers dealing with unification, not to mention the great powers with interests in Korea—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan. One sure indication that Pak Chol-on was holding contacts with the North through the "88 Line" was that Pak would meet with experts to seek advice on agenda items prior to each meeting. Sources say that after President No Tae-u was inaugurated, North Korea unilaterally severed the "88 Line," but it became operational again in November 1988. Sources say Pak Chol-on secretly visited Pyongyang in November 1988 in an effort to narrow differences in views on the issue of holding North-South summit talks and on a unification program formulated by our government.

Analysts believe that the all-out support of President No Tae-u enables Presidential Assistant Pak to be as active as he is in as many ways as he is as the secret envoy of secret negotiations. Even as recently as the Third Republic, the North-South issue was the exclusive province of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency [KCIA]. The North Korea Division of the KCIA initially took charge of North-South affairs, but the function was later moved to the Consultations Division. Although the unit was called the Consultations Division within the KCIA, outside the agency it was known as the North-South Talks Office. In view of a KCIA image problem, the government later civilianized the staff and equipment of the Consultations Division into the North-South Talks Office.

When the Sixth Republic came to power, it moved to consolidate the scattered parts of this activity in an effort to ensure a smoother and more orderly handling of the unification issue, finally giving responsibility to the Blue House's senior secretary for political affairs. This unavoidably created friction between that Chongwadae office and the Chongwadae office of Presidential Assistant for State Policy Pak Chol-on, who had once exercised exclusive responsibility for North Korean relations. After the 7 July 1988 presidential statement, this friction degenerated into outright discord as the two offices each sought to take credit for the new initiative.

In connection with the 5 December 1988 cabinet changes, President No established a new cabinet-level position called Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs. President No seized the moment to realign power at the Chongwadae Secretariat, removing responsibility for the North-South issue from the office of the senior secretary for political affairs and transferring it to Mr Pak Chol-on in the office of the assistant to the president for state policy. Since the cabinet shifts last year, Presidential Assistant Pak has enjoyed the unalloyed trust of President No and has not had to share his responsibilities with anyone else.

An academic source involved in the matter said of the government reluctance to publicize the secret negotiation window: "Government-to-government etiquette demands that certain results of diplomatic negotiations be kept secret even when some outcomes are publicly announced." At the same time, this source said, "the government must seriously consider, however, how long it will withhold secrets from the people." Academics speak with one voice on this issue. They insist that while the progress of top-secret contacts must be kept confidential, when the process produces agreements, these must be announced to the people immediately. This approach, they claim, can garner very wide public support and amounts to a shortcut to public acceptance of the northern policy, including relations with North Korea.

Government Denies Public Access to North Music
SK2602135589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
26 Feb 89 p 9

[Text] The government has no intention of allowing public access to records which contain performances by North Korean artistic bodies, the Culture-Information Ministry announced yesterday.

The announcement came as a local publishing company reportedly plans to reproduce a complete collection of records by Korea-born world-famous composer Yun Yil-sang including pieces played by a North Korean orchestra who are under contract to a West German manufacturer.

The music of the 72-year-old composer based in Berlin was banned here nearly two decades ago because of his pro-Pyongyang political activities.

But under the on-going democratic mood, he has been virtually reinstated here.

The Hangil Publishing Co. had planned to release a collection of 37 albums which contain more than 100 symphonic, chamber and vocal compositions, including four pieces performed by the National Philharmonic Orchestra of North Korea.

Director-General Kim Yong-mun of the Culture-Information Ministry's bureau on artistic affairs, said, "The ministry excluded North Korea when it eased the ban on June 20, 1988 on the influx of artistic works from countries which have no diplomatic relations with Korea."

"Matters concerning cultural and artistic exchanges between South and North Korea should be carried out prudently and gradually on the basis of deliberation between the two parties. At the current state, the absorption of North Korean cultural and artistic works is not allowed by the government," he added.

Under pertinent law, the import and the manufacturing of foreign-made records is subject to approval from the Performance Ethics Committee whose members are appointed by the ministry.

The four compositions performed by the North Korean orchestra are cantata "My Land, My People," Symphony No. 1, Symphonic Poem "Kwangju, Forever!" and "Loyang for Chamber Orchestra."

The 47-minute long "My Land, My People" was dedicated to North Korean President Kim Il-song in 1987 on the occasion of his 75th birthday. The cantata featuring four vocalists backed up by a chorus and symphony praises the achievements of Kim.

SOFA Revision To Deal With Crimes Urged
SK2602135589 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
24 Feb 89 p 2

[Editorial: " 'Crimes by U.S. Troops' That Must Be Equally Dealt With Before the Law"]

[Text] Recently, U.S. soldiers have successively committed crimes against Korean civilians in Kunsan. They are very serious incidents in Korean-U.S. relations, which had already begun to undergo a period of change even before these incidents took place. It is more urgent now than ever before not only for the U.S. military authorities in Korea but also for the Korean Government to considerately deal with unproductive clashes that may cause a vicious cycle.

Booklets and other materials distributed to Americans in U.S. military barracks in Korea and other Americans living in Korea describe the American people's life in Korea as "being placed behind bars." They also say that U.S. soldiers in Korea cannot travel free from care and that they feel uneasy. It has also been learned that the U.S. authorities in Korea allow their soldiers to go outside their barracks only after very careful consideration. These circumstances may have rather caused or aggravated conflicts with Korean people.

Let us not talk about the innate nature of the Korean-U.S. relations or the political root of anti-Americanism this time. General crimes by U.S. soldiers must be sternly dealt with. However, it is not desirable for both sides to exaggerate facts or deal with matters with excessive emotions because this may seriously mar the long-standing Korean-U.S. relations. We must take heed of some people's motives for taking advantage of or inspiring a transition from simple accidents to deliberate incidents or incidents caused by conspiracies.

From this recognition, we think it very appropriate that relevant institutions of Korea and the United States are working, though belatedly, on revising the Korean-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA], and will watch to see if this agreement will be revised in the direction hinted at so far.

The SOFA stipulates that only the United States has jurisdiction over crimes that U.S. soldiers commit inside U.S. military facilities or crimes they commit on official business—a typical example of these would be a car incident—and that Korea has a right to judge, in the first court trial, those who commit crimes that are related to Korea's national security; voluntary and involuntary manslaughter; burglary; rapes; and crimes that the Korean Government has "decided to be important." In reality, Korea judged only those U.S. soldiers who forcibly shaved off the hair of their Korean girlfriends, killed civilians, committed robbery, or raped Korean girls. The United States have exclusively exercised the right to judge all other criminals that do not fit this category after receiving jurisdiction from Korea according to the relinquishment system stipulated in the SOFA.

Therefore, among the important points concerning revision of the SOFA, the first is the issue of expanding as much as possible the scope of Korea's jurisdiction. It must be stipulated that by expanding jurisdiction to general crimes without limiting it to manslaughter and burglary, Korea would have jurisdiction over all crimes committed by U.S. soldiers, with the exception of those they commit on duty. In this way, U.S. soldiers and the Korean people will be equally treated by Korean law.

The second is the issue of strictly limiting the scope of crimes that U.S. soldiers commit on official duty, over which the U.S. side has jurisdiction, as a matter of course. The U.S. side includes all the crimes that U.S. soldiers in uniform commit on official duty in the category of "official business." This is not understandable. In particular, Americans deal with car accidents, which take place very often, in favor of U.S. soldiers. They must know that this incurs the enmity of the Korean people.

The third is the issue of custody for American criminals. In the past, no matter how it may be stipulated in the SOFA, more often than not, some American criminal suspects who were in the "protection" of the U.S. military authorities, not in the custody of the Korean police, ultimately left Korea, and, as a result, their cases were never resolved. The Korean and U.S. authorities must deeply recognize that this is a vicious example that makes Koreans feel they are discriminated against by Americans in Korea.

Improved ROK-U.S. Relations 'Urgent' Issue
SK0103051089 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
28 Feb 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Visit to Korea by U.S. President Bush—It Is Urgent for the Two Countries To Improve Their Relations and To Solve Pending Issues Between Them"]

[Text] The visit to Korea by new U.S. President Bush has set several records. His stay in Korea for less than 6 hours was the shortest of the visits to Korea by U.S. presidents; he was the first U.S. president to visit Korea

amid "anti-U.S." street demonstrations; and, for the first time since the nation's founding, several lawmakers refused in protest to attend a National Assembly session where the U.S. head of state delivered a speech.

These new records may not necessarily be bad. At the same time, they are not entirely good. Therefore, this makes us think anew about the past and present of ROK-U.S. relations.

We do not like to express much interest in what was discussed during the talks between No Tae-u and Bush and the talks between Bush and Korea's party leaders or what President Bush said during his speech at the National Assembly. This is not just because, if the extent of their discussion on security, northern policies, economic issues, and other issues was identical to what they actually announced, we had expected it or the discussion was just routine; also, it is because we know that as long as he visited the Far East primarily to attend a funeral for the late Japanese emperor, he could not exclude from his itinerary visits to Korea and China, which have bad feelings toward Japan, and that he visited Korea even before he has formulated policy programs toward this region. Korea and China feel that Bush should not have gone to Japan. It is also true that the United States needs Japan even more considering the changes in Korea and other structural changes in the situation in the Far East.

We believe that, in reality, through Bush's visit to Korea the two countries have keenly felt a true need to make epochal efforts to improve the relations between them and to show sincerity in doing so. "A pan-national welcome" or an unexceptional standing ovation voiced by all the people is not something desirable in a democratic society. For quite a long time we have been accustomed to an authoritarian culture devoid of individuality and autonomy in which all the people unanimously approved or opposed. In this sense, the new records set by Bush's visit to Korea are not strange at all.

Where else in the world can one find "anti-Americanism" which makes a U.S. President follow his schedule in foreign visits only by using helicopters? Not to mention the Soviet Union, China, and East European countries, even if talks between a U.S. President and Kim Il-song are arranged in Pyongyang, where anti-imperialism resounds every day, he will not have to "avoid traveling along the streets." This is a surprising reversal of the situation when compared to Eisenhower's visit to Korea in 1960.

This visit rhetorically and symbolically shows how thorny are the issues the two countries face in military affairs, northern policies, trade, technology, culture, and all other issues, even though they are saying nice things outwardly. The leaders of the two countries must now deal with the issues head-on, instead of avoiding them.

They must "solve" the issues in earnest instead of "inflating" them and must "improve" the relations between the two countries instead of "aggravating" them.

Also, the United States must make efforts to more objectively view and explain the Korea-U.S. relations from the late Choson Dynasty, the Taft-Katsura Treaty, the pre- and post-World War II period, and up until Kwangju. No solution or improvement will be achieved only through State Department-style, Defense Department-style, and CIA-style approaches or an approach by the Congress, which is conscious only of the voters.

If it seeks to "oppose the United States," Korea must do so with the same qualitative intensity with which it seeks to oppose the Soviet Union, Japan, China, and North Korea. If it seeks to be friendly with the United States, Korea must do so with the same eagerness with which it seeks to be friendly with the Soviet Union, China, Japan, and North Korea.

Reestablishing and restrengthening ROK-U.S. relations has become an urgent domestic and foreign task for both countries. Let us urgently make sincere efforts to solve pending issues between Korea and the United States and to improve the relations by seeking genuine autonomy and independence after freeing ourselves from emotion.

In this respect, Bush's visit to Korea has disappointed us because the presidents of both countries had no new motive and will, and the new records have contributed to helping us realize how urgent it is to improve the relations between the two countries and to solve pending issues between them.

Bush Visit Reaffirms 'Partnership' Security Ties
*SK0103050189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 1 Mar 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Bush's Commitment"]

[Text] U.S. President George Bush's visit to Seoul Monday went a long way to reaffirming the unflagging political partnership and security ties between the two traditional allies in spite of some occasional trade frictions and hurt feelings. The brevity of the only hours-long stay hardly diminished the timeliness and profound significance of his being here.

In a summit meeting at Chongwadae, the visiting American president and President No Tae-u committed themselves to maintain and strengthen the bilateral security arrangement and step up mutual efforts for the resolution of current disputes arising from rapid trade expansion.

President No's northern policy of reaching out to China, the Soviet Union and other East European countries received support from Bush who termed it very creative diplomacy. He observed that No's initiatives toward North Korea contributed importantly to international reconciliation.

The same positive evaluation of the political and economic development of Korea and of the growing role and rising stature of the Korean people in the international community was repeated at his speech to the National Assembly, the first major address on foreign soil since his inauguration.

The special interest the new U.S. administration takes in the Pacific and particularly Northeast Asia is reassuring. The responsibility Washington shares with its free allies in the region remains strategically crucial to the defense and stability of the Western Pacific.

In this security picture of Asia and the Pacific, peace in the Korean peninsula is a major factor and the stability of South Korea reinforced by its strong alliance with the United States is its linchpin. This position of strength has to remain firm even in a time of East-West detente.

Such a necessary political and security partnership should be founded on close friendship and consensus supported by mutually beneficial economic bonds. Toward that end our trade frictions must be ironed out. President Bush presented the challenge for Korea to continue to open domestic markets, and to adopt liberal international financial and exchange rate policies.

As he did, we take note of the progress that has been made in this area and of the need to do more. It, however, takes time, patience and continued consultation to hammer out equitable and practical solutions. Rushing pressure tactics are likely to create adverse effects and emotional entanglements.

There are other sensitive areas we should be concerned about so that minor and casual fissures would not develop and widen to undermine the basically solid and enduring relationship of amity and cooperation, not only for their mutual betterment but also for their common contribution to world community.

Bush Remarks Welcomed as 'Positive Step'
*SK0103025589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Mar 89 p 6*

[Editorial: "Effects of Bush's Visit"]

[Text] U.S. President George Bush's five-hour visit here Monday was brief but nonetheless significant in that the new leader of our closest and most dependable ally reaffirmed commitment to a strengthened defense cooperation between the two countries and positive support for Korea's bold "nordpolitik" toward socialist countries.

This is because continued U.S. commitment to our security is more imperative now that the northern policy is getting into high gear.

On the occasion of attending the funeral service of the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito late last week, the American leader's visits extended to China and Korea on his first overseas tour since his inauguration as U.S. president in January mean that the United States values much these Asian countries as it is not only on the Atlantic but also on the Pacific rim.

His special commitment to maintaining U.S. forces in Korea under the Korea-U.S. Defense Treaty is timely and noteworthy in light of the fact that radical leftists in Korea have recently been mounting calls for a pullout of American forces from Korea while a quarter of Americans are suggesting a symbolic reduction in the U.S. troops here.

The commitment is thus expected to help deter North Korea's miscalculated provocation of the South, and lead to easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

In a positive step, the American support for our northern policy aimed at conciliation with North Korea and other Communist states with the long-term goal of attaining Korean national unification has reaffirmed the traditional friendship and closeness felt by the two allies.

Bush during his brief stay in Korea made a speech at the National Assembly in which he said emphatically that the two nations must work together as equal partners to meet the security needs of Korea.

The remarks are welcome as they reflect an improvement in the Americans' unfair views of Korea held in the past.

Above all, Bush's visit here is expected to substantially help dissipate most Koreans' concern about security with pursuit of the northern policy, as a limited number of radical students and leftist dissidents fan anti-Americanism, intensifying their demand for the withdrawal of American forces.

On the other hand, his visit was too short to soften Koreans' anti-American sentiment, largely caused by unfair U.S. trade pressure and the alleged U.S. role of conniving at the Kwangju massacre in 1980.

Yet, the visit in the forum of mutual greetings between the two new heads of state is regarded as successful in reconfirming the traditional ties of the two friendly nations, in spite of many changes in the situation at home and abroad.

However, it is regrettable that he must be recorded as the first U.S. president to visit Korea amid anti-U.S. demonstrations, using only helicopter while in Seoul.

Americans are called upon to ponder why Koreans, albeit in a very small number, have come to stage anti-American demonstrations, while as many as one million Koreans were out on the Seoul streets to greet with hearty cheers U.S. president Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1960.

Sure, we Koreans should not forget what the Americans did in liberating us from Japanese colonial rule by defeating the Japanese in World War II, and helping us to survive in the Korean War by repelling the Communist aggressors from the North, among other things.

Economically, the United States is still the largest export market for Korea, undeniably having contributed to Korean economic development so far.

On the other hand, the United States is being criticized by Korean dissidents for its alleged role of bolstering Korea's previous authoritarian governments, though unwillingly, for the sake of Korean security under Communist threat, and for its excessive trade pressure against Korea.

Accordingly, the U.S. is called upon to honor the absolute majority of Korean people's aspirations for free democracy and peaceful territorial reunification by clarifying its objections to any authoritarian rule and communism of Korea.

At the same time, Americans are advised to reduce the trade imbalance with Korea on a gradual basis by maintaining the relationship to become good trade partners.

With Bush's visit as a turning point, Washington and the American people will hopefully amend their perception of Korea so as to ease Koreans' anti-U.S. feelings and instead make a new start to strengthen the Korea-U.S. bond for a better horizontal partnership.

PRC Plans To Open Trade Mission in Seoul
SK0103045189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
1 Mar 89 p 1

[Text] The central government of China plans to open a trade mission in South Korea in the near future.

The intention was made known to President No Tae-u by U.S. President George Bush during their summit talks at Chongwadae Monday, a government official said yesterday.

The official requesting anonymity said, "Bush was telling No about his visit to China he made just before his trip to Seoul."

He quoted Bush as telling No that the Chinese leaders expressed satisfaction over the improving relations between Seoul and Beijing during their talks with the U.S. president.

"And Bush, on his part, asked the Chinese leaders to improve China-South Korea relations," the official said.

China has maintained a policy of seeking economic cooperation with South Korea not at the central government level, but at the provincial level, taking into consideration its relations with North Korea.

Meanwhile, President No presided over a joint session of concerned government ministers and leading members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] to discuss follow-up measures to Bush's Seoul visit at Chongwadae yesterday.

No told the participants to "further consolidate the Korean-U.S. security cooperative system," which was reaffirmed in his summit with Bush.

He also directed them to "work out more realistic formulas in promoting the northern policy and unification policy on the basis of the results of Bush's visit to China."

The joint session, in particular, focused on the U.S. demand for opening Korean markets to U.S. goods, with President No stressing a "policy to open markets more positively," Presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

In his press remarks after the summit with No, Bush said, "We must expect fair access to the market here," indicating stronger pressures are forthcoming.

No, pointing out that "our trade surplus with the U.S. amounts nearly to \$10 billion," emphasized that "we should not lose our biggest market (the U.S.)," according to the spokesman.

But, the President strongly asked government and party leaders "to devise appropriate measures to help the people who may suffer due to market openings."

He went on to say that "working-level measures should be mapped out lest the close Korea-U.S. relations, which were shown to the world by the summit, should be hampered."

The President also stressed the need for prior consultations with the U.S. administration in promoting the northern and unification policies, the spokesman said.

The DJP, in the meantime, plans to urge the government to boldly open markets, viewing that such a policy is necessary to solve the ever-worsening trade frictions with the United States.

But, the government party maintains that the imports of agricultural products should be allowed on a gradual basis in an effort to protect Korean farmers.

Participants at the Chongwadae session included Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, DJP chairman Pak Chun-kyu, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Board Cho Sun, DJP chief policymaker Yi Sung-yun, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song.

KAL To Begin Charter Flights to China This Year
*SK0203012489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 2 Mar 89 p 3*

[Text] A top Korean Air (KAL) official says the airline is expected to begin charter flights to Shanghai, China, this year in a breakthrough in aviation relations between the two countries.

KAL President Cho Chung-kon also predicts that the national flag carrier could inaugurate service to Moscow in the near future, though Korea and the Soviet Union are devoid of full diplomatic ties right now.

In an interview with The Korea Herald on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its founding yesterday, Cho says KAL hopes to make a foray into South America in the early 1990s.

Following are questions and answers:

Question: How do you feel about your company's coming of age?

Answer: I might say that we have scored notable progress in the past two decades, helped by Korea's economic miracle.

Q: What are your achievements?

A: When we took over the debt-ridden state-operated Korea National Airlines on March 1, 1969, we had just eight outdated aircraft with 1,800 employees. The planes had a combined total of fewer than 400 seats.

Now, we have a fleet of 65 jetliners, including 20 Boeing 747s. Eight more high-technology aircraft will be added this year. KAL flies to 37 cities in 17 countries regularly.

As you might know, our company last year handled as many as 9.9 million passengers and 380,000 tons of cargo, recording 1,660 billion won in total sales. That means that KAL placed ninth among member airlines of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in terms of the number of passengers and seventh in terms of volume of cargo.

Q: Has KAL also made improvements in passenger service?

A: I can't say that our service satisfied all our passengers, but we tried hard to offer quality service to passengers and to improve our airline image.

Q: Does KAL have any plans to expand its flights as a result of the surge in Koreans' overseas trips?

A: We have plans to launch service to Sydney, Jakarta and Sapporo, Japan, possibly within this year. And we want to make a foray into South American countries including Argentina and Brazil which have large Korean communities in the early 1990s.

To be sure, service to South America is possible only after the United States agrees to overhaul the bilateral aviation agreement decidedly in disfavor of our side and provides us a "beyond right."

Should the United States continue to deny us such a right, we could make direct flights to Argentina or Brazil after refueling at Los Angeles.

Q: Do you believe that the U.S. government will agree to modify the aviation accord if Seoul and Beijing open a direct route?

A: I don't know exactly what the U.S. reaction will be like, but it is possible that there will be a change in the American attitude toward us.

The United States also should avail us of the right to serve Chicago as soon as possible. It is unfair for America to continue to deny us such a right in view of the privileges being granted to U.S. airlines.

As you might know, the present Korea-U.S. aviation agreement was signed when this country received a heavy dose of aid from America, so it is fair for the pact to be overhauled in view of the new relationship between the two countries.

I do hope that the Seoul-Washington aviation talks, due to be held in Seoul this month, will yield fruitful results.

Q: Economic and other exchanges between south Korea and Communist countries are on the rapid rise. Is KAL trying to get on the bandwagon?

A: I believe that there is no need to hasten aviation ties with China or the Soviet Union. Doing things in a hurry tends to incur damage.

Nevertheless, we will make steady efforts to improve aviation ties with the two countries, with whom we have no diplomatic relations. China has proposed that KAL initiate charter flights to some Chinese cities, notably Shanghai, as soon as possible. China, it seems, has a surplus of hotel rooms and wants tourist money. But they, overly conscious of their ally north Korea, do not want us to fly to the capital, Beijing.

I think charter flights by KAL to Shanghai will be materialized this year, since many Koreans, particularly elderly ones, want to make trips to China. And we are ready to conduct engine repairs for Chinese airlines.

As to the Soviet Union, talks also are under way. The Soviet airline Aeroflot hopes to fly here via Shanghai carrying European businessmen and tourists.

The question is whether we could secure enough passengers visiting Moscow. It may be that our flights bound for European cities could make stopovers in Moscow. That may be possible in about two or three years' time. What we urgently need at this moment, however, is to shorten the flying time for flights to Europe.

Q: Recently there have been a spate of airline accidents. Is your airline concerned about that?

A: We have world-class maintenance facilities. We can dismantle and repair any aircraft with our own technology. Our Kimhae installations have a two-bay hangar which is capable of storing two Boeing 747s simultaneously. We also have flight simulators for major aircraft.

Iranians Request Import Ban on Rushdie Book
SK2402130589 Seoul YONHAP in English 1255 GMT
24 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 24 (YONHAP)—The Iranian Embassy based here has asked the South Korean Government to ban imports and sales of "The Satanic Verses," a novel authored by British novelist Salman Rushdie.

The Iranian Embassy made the request in an official message sent to the Foreign Ministry Wednesday, the ministry officials said.

Another two Islamic countries, Bangladesh and Pakistan, have already made similar requests, they said.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry official said that the South Korean Government will carefully deal with the requests from the Islamic countries since it has to consider the traditional friendly relations both with the Middle East countries and the Western European nations.

The Moslem world has claimed that "The Satanic Verses," written by the Indian-born British novelist, has blasphemed the Islamic religion.

Hundreds of Hyundai Workers Demonstrate in Seoul
SK0103051589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 1 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] The labor dispute at the nation's largest shipyard continues, with no end in sight.

Hundreds of militant workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries have come to Seoul to demand direct, "productive" negotiations with Hyundai Group founder Chong Chuh-yong.

Yesterday alone, about 450 shipyard workers staged a peaceful demonstration in front of the group's main office in Ke-tong, central Seoul.

The strikers asked for direct talks with Chong, insisting that the management-labor negotiations have not made headway.

However, a Hyundai spokesman said Chong was unwilling to meet with the strikers.

The workers have held sit-ins at the Federation of Korea Trade Unions and the headquarters of the Party for Peace and Democracy and Reunification Democratic party for the past three days.

The Ulsan City administration's attempt to put an end to the labor dispute ended in failure.

Militant workers opposing the unconditional resumption of work had produced a rare accord with management and non-militant workers. They had agreed to hold talks with their opponents.

Five representatives from both sides talked for three days to narrow their differences, but hit a snag over numerous issues.

The militant workers are led by Yi Won-kun, vice president of the shipyard's trade union, while the "pro-management" workers are led by So Tae-su, president of the union.

Yi's side demanded that all dismissed and arrested shipyard workers be released from prison, among other things.

The abortive talks were also attended by three officials representing management.

Management maintains that the reinstatement of the jailed workers, particularly Kim Chin-kuk, is hard to accept, as they were closely associated with dissident political and religious figures.

Kim previously a vice union president, ran unsuccessfully in last year's parliamentary elections against Hyundai Shipyard Chairman Chong Mong-chun, who was elected on an independent ticket from the industrial city of Ulsan.

Management would not budge on the issue of rehabilitating the fired workers, including Kim, for fear that they would forge an alliance among unions of the business group's three subsidiaries—the shipyard, Hyundai Engine & Machinery Co. and Hyundai Electrical Engineering Co., analysts said.

Rival factions of the labor union have been feuding.

In particular, hundreds of shipyard workers who opposed resumption of operations clashed with other workers who favored a return to work twice—Feb. 18 and Feb. 21—leaving about 120 people from both sides injured. About 30 were hospitalized.

The first scuffle erupted as hardline workers blocked entrances to the shipyard to keep an increasing number of other workers from returning work.

Earlier, hundreds of hardline workers had staged sporadic demonstrations since Feb. 11, when management announced its decision to resume operations.

Feb 13, about 20,000 workers occupied the Diamond Hotel and Hyundai Department Store, conglomerate-affiliated firms, protesting against resuming work.

The labor dispute at the shipyard got worse Jan. 8 when "pro-management" workers armed with clubs assaulted Hyundai unionists who were holding a meeting in a villa in Ulju, Kyongsang-pukto.

The attackers then made a second attack on a liaison office for fired Hyundai unionists in the city.

About 20 Hyundai workers were injured in the violence, some of them seriously.

Hardline Hyundai unionists have since staged demonstrations and rallies accusing management of being behind the violence.

Management has denied involvement in the case despite the fact that an executive of the business group was implicated in the violence.

Han Yu-tong, an executive director of Hyundai Engine & Machinery Co., was arrested on charges of masterminding the assault along with Yi Yun-sop, a Korean-American.

The shipyard went on strike Dec. 12 last year after management and labor failed to reach a collective bargaining agreement.

At that time, both sides were widely split over four key issues, including higher wages and limiting work to morning hours on Saturdays.

In a related development, some 2,000 people from the industrial city attended a gathering at an indoor gym in southern Ulsan to urge the early normalization of the shipyard.

Most of the participants were owners of businesses such as inns and barbershops as well as representatives of social organizations who have complained that the prolonged labor dispute has adversely affected the local economy.

About 300 subcontractors of the shipyard and Hyundai Engine & Machinery Co. have losses an estimated 70 billion won in sales because of the labor dispute.

Hanyong Electrical Co., one of the subcontractors, went bankrupt and more firms are likely to follow suit unless the labor unrest is solved.

Hardest hit were about 100 subcontractors providing food items to the Hyundai firms.

They report sales losses ranging from 30 percent to 60 percent.

The labor disputes caused the shipyard itself to suffer an estimated 300 billion loss in sales.

Burma

Thai Academic Delegation Calls on Saw Maung

BK2602073089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Feb 89

[Excerpts] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Burma, received a Thai academic delegation on a study tour led by Prof Dr Kramon Thongthamchat, head of the Political Science Faculty of Thailand's Chulalongkorn University, at 0830 today at the Ministry of Defense's Dagon House.

Present at the meeting were the following SLORC members: Lieutenant General Than Shwe, army chief of staff; Brigadier General Aung Ye Kyaw, minister of construction and cooperatives and acting minister of health and education; Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, SLORC secretary-1; Brigadier General Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; and U Ohn Kyaw, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Political Affairs Division. [passage omitted]

Accompanying Prof Dr Kramon Thongthamchat at the meeting were: Dr Sutham Arikun, rector of Kasetse University; Dr (Kaketsi Pacharican), rector of Thammasat University; Dr Kusuphat Suwan, rector of King Mongkut Institute of Technology; Dr Atchayanan, rector of Sukhothai University; Dr Amara Raksasat, rector of the Graduate Studies Department [institution not specified]; Colonel Dr Montri Supaphon, director of the Royal Thai Military Academy's Graduate Studies Department and chief officer of the commander in chief; Colonel Sanankham Chongklamet, chief of the Operations Department [organization not further specified]; and Col Narong Saritham, military attache for the Thai Embassy in Burma. [passage omitted]

The Thai academic delegation left Rangoon this afternoon in a special plane. [passage omitted]

Thai Agriculture Minister Arrives in Rangoon

BK2802151789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat, Thailand's minister of agriculture and cooperatives, and a 14-member delegation arrived in Rangoon this evening. The delegation will remain in Burma until 1 March to discuss bilateral trade.

Delegation Departs

BK0203073589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the afternoon, Major General Chit Swe, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries and agriculture and forests, held a luncheon for the Thai delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat, minister of agriculture and cooperatives.

The Thai delegation left Rangoon by air this evening.

Commission Announces Registration of 233 Parties

BK2802150989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Feb 89

[“Press Release No 75/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 28 February 1989—the 8th day of the waning moon of Tabodwe, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] As of 27 February, a total of 216 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political parties were allowed to register today, 28 February 1989:

1. Organization of Democratic Youth for National Politics;
2. People's Peasants Union, Union of Burma;
3. Patriotic Youth Party;
4. The Party of the Nationalities;
5. Patriotic Force Party;
6. Chin National Unity Party;
7. Union for Revival and Development of Democracy, URDD;
8. National Unity and New Youth Party, NUNYP;
9. Unification and Reinforcement Front, URF;
10. People's Revolution Party, PRP;
11. Union of Burma Main Peasants Organization Headquarters;
12. Union of Burma Main Labor Organization Headquarters;
13. Chin National Young Men Organization;
14. (?Congress-D) Party, Burma;
15. Main Strength of National Realism Central;
16. Democratic Alliance League, DAL; and
17. Union Democracy Unity Organization.

Hence, as of today, a total of 233 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

Political Parties Continue To Register

National Politics Front, Youth

BK2802154989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] The National Politics Front, Youth, which has its headquarters at No 397, 84th Street, between 38th and 39th Streets, West Maha Aungmye Ward, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division, has been permitted to register as of 27 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 213 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Politics Front, Youth, has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Zarni Aung of Mandalay, BE mechanical, RIT;
Vice Chairman-1: U Thein Htut of Rangoon;
Vice Chairman-2: U Khin Maung Cho of Mandalay, bachelor of science physics;
General Secretary: U Cho Cho Tun Nyein of Rangoon, bachelor of science geology, honors, HGP;
Joint General Secretary-1: U Kyaw Zan of Mandalay, 3d year history;
Joint General Secretary-2: U Zaw Khaing of Rangoon;
Members: U Tha Doke of Mandalay; U Soe Myint Aung, alias U Soe Ya of Rangoon, BA English; U Chan Mye Aye of Mandalay; U Aung Nwe Myo of Rangoon, alias Artist Daung Nwe Myo; U Myint Tun of Mandalay, bachelor of science physics; U Tun Than Nyunt of Rangoon, bachelor of science mathematics; U Ye Htut of Mandalay, first year physics; U Cho Gyi of Rangoon, bachelor of science physics; U Than Nwe of Mandalay, final year physics; U Htin Aung of Rangoon; U Win Naing of Mandalay; U Myo Aung of Mandalay; Daw Khin Khin Hlaing of Mandalay, bachelor of science chemistry; U Kyaw Thiha of Rangoon; Daw Myint Myint Khaing of Mandalay, 3d year zoology; Daw Mar Mar U of Mandalay; and U Than Htay Maung of Rangoon.

Patriotic Indigenous Physicians
*BK2802154789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] The Patriotic Indigenous Physicians League, which has its headquarters at No 25, Thitsa Street, 10th Ward, South Okkalapa Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 27 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 216 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Patriotic Indigenous Physicians League has been formed with the following patron and Central Executive Committee:

Patron: Daw Khin Su, alias Yenanmye Daw Khin Su
Central Executive Committee:
Chairman: U Than Hlaing;
Vice Chairmen: U Aye Thaung, Dhammadariya; U Hla Shwe;
General Secretary: Daw U U Than Maung, BSc., retired tutoress;
Joint General Secretary: U Min Zaw
Members: U Win Maung, BEd; Daw Aye Aye Myint, BSc; U Aung Kyaw; U Myint Thein; U Ohn Paing; Daw Cho Cho Mar.

National Democracy Establishment
*BK2802155789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] The National Democracy Establishment Party, Central, NDEP, which has its headquarters at No 178, second floor, 32d Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 27 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 215 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Democracy Establishment Party, Central, has been formed with the following patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: U Tin Win Hlaing and U Aung Thein;
Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Than Swe;
Vice Chairman-1: U Hla Tin;
Vice Chairman-2: U Sein Min;
General Secretary: U Zaw Htut;
Joint General Secretary: U San Hla.

Members: U Mya Tun, U Ohn Khaing, U Saw Samual, U Mya Aye, Daw Khin Swe, U Aye Myint.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Meets U.S. Science Federation President
*BK0103121489 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 February at the Council of Ministers office, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] Council of Ministers and foreign minister, granted an audience to (Dick Stone), U.S. Scientists Federation president, who paid a courtesy visit.

After informing the chairman about his first visit to the PRK, (Stone) asked Comrade Hun Sen about the current situation in the country, in particular about the settlement of the Cambodian problem. He also told Comrade Hun Sen that U.S. scientists are very aware of the question of the genocidal Khmer Rouge group and strongly concerned over its return to power in Cambodia—plunging the people into another killing field.

In his reply the Council of Ministers chairman recounted the development of the facts in Cambodia, especially the progress toward a settlement of the Cambodian problem. He said there were key questions that must be linked to the prevention of the Pol Pot group resuming power in Cambodia. The PRK and the SRV have put forth the deadline for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, with an agreed political solution, no later than 30 September 1989. Otherwise, the Vietnamese troops would unilaterally be withdrawn by 1990. Consequently, with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the Khmer Rouge problem is a crucial question needed to be

solved. A number of countries consider as pivotal the Pol Pot question and Khmer Rouge question, for which necessary measures have not been taken yet. He added: It would be a great help and considered a contribution to the prevention of the Pol Pot group if the countries that used to support the group ceased backing it. That being the case, the dispatch of an international peacekeeping force for our protection is not necessary.

Concerning the Khmer Rouge army, which the West has highly valued, Comrade Hun Sen said: Those countries are not scared of the tiger, but its footprints. The present-day Khmer Rouge is not as strong as the Khmer Rouge of 1975, because it has lost popular and international support. As for our armed forces, they are now stronger than in previous years. Three-quarters of the Vietnamese military strength has already been withdrawn from Cambodia, yet the coalition group is still not able to occupy a segment of Cambodia's territory. The survival of the Khmer Rouge depends on Sihanouk and Son Sann's forces joining hands, which serves as their cover, and on the continued assistance from some countries.

With regard to Sihanouk, Chairman Hun Sen said: If Sihanouk approached us and the Cambodian people, then he would distance himself from the Khmer Rouge. But the very facts show that he is moving closer and closer to the Khmer Rouge. This means that he is abandoning the Cambodian people and committing political suicide. Sihanouk, who is considered by the West as the father of national reconciliation, is not a key to a political settlement at all.

Moreover, the Council of Ministers chairman gave an account of the current situation of Cambodia's economy—a market economy promoted in conformity with the country's concrete development—as well as the question of total freedom and rights in Cambodia.

Before bidding farewell to Comrade Hun Sen, Mr (Stone) once again expressed satisfaction on his visit to Cambodia and said that the American people are more concerned by the return to power of the Pol Pot regime than the return of the Vietnamese forces to Cambodia. He also committed himself to reporting to the U.S. people and Government on the concrete situation that he has witnessed in Cambodia, and to further discovering the U.S. Government's stance on Cambodia.

Hun Sen Book Gives 'Possible Solutions'
BK2502061389 Phnom Penh SPK in English
0419 GMT 25 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 25th—"Kampuchea: Ten Years" is the title of a new book written in Khmer by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea from the Pol Pot regime (Jan 7).

It brings out the social, economic and political situation in Kampuchea before and after liberation as well as achievements obtained by the Kampucheans over the past ten years. In the last part of the book, Hun Sen points to the road forward of the revolution and the three possible solutions to the Kampuchean issue.

"In any case," writes Hun Sen, "Khmer Rouge must be eliminated as a military force. If not, an uncontrollable civil war will occur. Let's not bet the lives of millions of people on a new slaughter by making concessions and creating conditions for Pol Pot to return."

Tie Banh Greets GDR's Kessler on Army Day
BK0203045589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Comrade General Tie Banh, People's Republic of Kampuchea defense minister, recently extended a greetings message to Comrade General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister. The message reads:

On the 33d anniversary of the founding of the German People's National Army, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and in my own name, we would like to express our heartiest and warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the cadres and combatants of the GDR Army.

We wish all of you good health and vigorous strength to successfully carry out all the tasks entrusted by the party and people.

May the bonds of solidarity and friendship and the multiform cooperation between our two peoples and armies—Cambodian and German—remain firm and strong eternally.

Editorial Views 'First Phase' of JIM 2
BK2602091989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Feb 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "A New Step Forward on the Path to a Political Solution to the Cambodian Problem and That of Peace and Cooperation in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The first phase of the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] on the international aspect of the Cambodian problem was successfully held from 19 to 21 February. This was a major event in the political life of countries in the region, which is attracting the attention of world public opinion. The constructive and cooperative spirit to find every means to reduce differences aimed at achieving a common view and a common goal in order to achieve a political solution to the Cambodian problem and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia was clearly expressed in the the 19-point statement of JIM 2.

JIM 2's success is a victory for the foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation, and the persistent struggle of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] during the past nearly 10 years to break the dragging deadlock around the Cambodian problem and to overcome obstacles created by the three opposing Cambodian groups and reactionary forces, which want to maintain confrontation. Furthermore, this is the result of the cooperation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, particularly the tireless efforts of the three Indochinese countries—Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos—which always show a goodwill stand combined with concrete acts aimed at creating a premise to solve the Cambodian problem politically on the basis of mutual trust among countries in the region and cooperation to ensure a lasting peace in Southeast Asia.

The PRK's six-point proposal put forward by Comrade Chairman Hun Sen at the opening of JIM 2 was a basis for discussion aimed at achieving a solution of the international aspect of the Cambodian problem on the basis of respect for Cambodia's independence and sovereignty and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination at a time when Cambodia's internal aspect cannot yet be solved. The PRK's constructive proposal full of goodwill has opened up new possibilities in the process to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia in response to the aspirations and real interests of the Cambodian people and of those in the region and in accordance with the common tendency in the region and the world. The 19-point statement of the JIM 2 chairman also clearly shows the unanimous view of participants, except the Khmer Rouge, on the two key issues of a political solution to the Cambodian problem: the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia and the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return to power in Cambodia and the end of outside interference, namely the end of outside assistance to opposing Cambodian forces and prevention of civil war in Cambodia following Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia. Another major point is that participants unanimously agreed that Cambodia's internal aspect should be solved by the Cambodian people themselves. Concerning the second part of JIM 2 dealing with Cambodia's internal aspect, 4 months have been granted to Cambodian groups to talk among themselves and to report to the JIM chairman.

The struggle to achieve a reasonable and just political solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the aspiration, genuine interest, and the real situation in Cambodia still faces many difficult and complex problems because the three opposing Cambodian groups and some reactionary forces still oppose the tendency to negotiate and maintain confrontation. They are currently carrying out maneuvers to topple the PRK regime at the negotiating table and open the way for Pol Pot to return to power in Cambodia and to massacre the Cambodian people again. In fact, the three opposing

Cambodian groups, particularly the Pol Pot clique, have shown a negative attitude lacking in goodwill to prevent JIM 2 from achieving its desired goal.

Faced with this situation and to continue expanding and strengthening the advantage of the Cambodian revolution in every field, more than ever, cadres, party members, combatants, and our people throughout the country are required to be constantly on their revolutionary guard by clearly determining that the victory lies not at the negotiating table but in our revolution's real strength. Therefore, all of us should constantly increase and expand the patriotic conscience and the spirit of being the master, and of self-reliance, daring to think and take responsibility in a resolute spirit to fulfill the heavy but noble revolutionary tasks in the current phase. All of us should more vigorously take part in building real revolutionary forces, in building villages and communes, and in building firm Cambodian revolutionary armed forces capable of assuming the task of defending the motherland and serving as a core of the masses and people in fighting the enemies. Along with this, we should also pay attention to improving our people's standard of living.

Through love and desire for peace, our people affirm and are ready to make the second phase of JIM 2 a success on the basis of defending and preserving peace, independence, democracy, sovereignty, and the nonaligned status of our beloved motherland to contribute to changing Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, understanding, and cooperation.

Kampot Province Receives 23 Returnees in January
*BK0103121789 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1112 GMT
1 Mar 89*

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 1 Mar (SPK)—In January, 23 people from the opposing factions returned to the revolutionary fold in Kampot Province, located 150 km southeast Phnom Penh. [passage omitted]

SRV Criticized for Dividing Cambodian Issue
*BK0203035889 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Station commentary: "Why Has the Vietnamese Enemy Divided the Cambodian Problem, Which Was Caused by Vietnamese Aggression and Occupation, Into Two Aspects?"]

[Text] During the recent meeting in Jakarta the Hanoi authorities insisted on participating in the settlement of only the external aspect of the Cambodian problem, leaving the internal aspect to be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves.

This is a scheme to settle the Cambodian problem by maintaining the Phnom Penh puppet regime installed at gunpoint by Vietnam so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia forever.

Regarding settlement of the external aspect of this problem, the Hanoi authorities proposed that they would withdraw their troops in Cambodia at the same time that foreign aid to the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces is ended. Vietnam's aim is to smash the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces, particularly the Democratic Kampuchean forces, that it has failed to smash on the battlefield over the past 10 years, thus enabling the puppet regime—which is infiltrated by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor forces, both military and civilian—and the more than 1 million Vietnamese settlers to forever control Cambodia.

Can this Vietnamese attitude be seen as goodwill to settle the Cambodian problem through political means?

Vietnam's aim in sending hundreds of thousands of troops to grossly and barbarously invade Cambodia at the end of 1978 was to occupy Cambodia in accordance with its Indochinese federation strategy. Its present scheme for settling the Cambodian problem is also aimed at occupying Cambodia. Therefore, Vietnam does not have the goodwill to seriously settle the Cambodian problem through political means. Its military or political schemes are all aimed only at realizing its aggression in Cambodia in accordance with the late Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese federation strategy.

This is an obstacle to political settlement of the Cambodian problem. To get rid of this obstacle, the world community should continue firmly pressuring the Hanoi authorities so that, together with the Cambodian people's struggle on the battlefield, they will be compelled to abandon their aggressive, expansionist design against Cambodia and countries in this region and agree to hold talks to seriously settle the Cambodian problem politically in accordance with Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan.

Vietnam Accused of Annexing Cambodian Islands
BK20103040789 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Feb 89

[“News commentary”: “The Hanoi Vietnamese Annex Some Cambodian Islands and Territorial Waters by Redrawing New Maps”]

[Text] Recently the Hanoi Vietnamese have redrawn maps annexing some Cambodian islands and territorial waters and got their puppets to sign a treaty saying that these territorial waters and islands have been handed over by Vietnam's puppet authorities in Phnom Penh to Vietnam.

This is another maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese to annex Cambodian territory along with the dispatch of over 1 million Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia and also the successive moving of Cambodian border markers. The Cambodian people inside the country and abroad will

certainly not allow this annexation by the Hanoi Vietnamese. Whatever the puppets have done, whatever they have decided, and all the treaties they have signed are considered null and void because these have been drawn up by Vietnam which afterward ordered the puppet authorities propped up by Vietnam in Phnom Penh to sign them. This is against the law of the legitimate Cambodian state and against international law.

SRV Said Responsible for JIM 2 Stagnating
BK2802065789 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Station editorial: “Vietnam and its Puppet Are Being Held Responsible for the Stagnancy of the Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia”]

[Text] The news of the stagnancy of the just-ended Jakarta informal meeting on the Cambodian problem has already circulated around the world. General international opinion followed the meeting and studied in detail the essence of the statements issued by various participants, including the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], Vietnam and its puppet, and ASEAN. It found that the CGDK and the ASEAN countries' positions were characterized by a goodwill to provide a genuine, equitable, reasonable, and full-scale political solution to the Cambodian problem, ensuring peace and stability in Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as Southeast Asia. But Vietnam and its puppet continued to maintain their stubborn attitude:

1. They refused to present a precise timetable for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and to accept effective control and supervision.
2. They rejected genuine, free elections that would be arranged by a provisional quadripartite government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, but insisted on preserving the Phnom Penh regime's power to organize elections as they decide so that Vietnam can continue, through this, to occupy Cambodia forever.
3. They rejected the presence of a UN peacekeeping force charged with the duty of preventing the eruption of a civil war, the reoccurrence of foreign occupation and interference, and the resumption of power in Cambodia by Democratic Kampuchea.

Vietnam and its puppet's obstinate, uncompromising stances demonstrate without a doubt the warmongering character of the Hanoi authorities who crave a further occupation of Cambodia in accordance with their Indochinese federation strategy.

Seeing the Hanoi Vietnamese annexationists' stubborn nature, the world holds that to find a genuine political solution for the Cambodian problem and to restore long-lasting tranquillity, peace, and stability in Southeast Asia, necessary and effective measures should be taken to pressure Vietnam into accepting a serious, overall,

and fair political settlement, and into completely withdrawing their aggressor troops from the country under strict, effective international control and supervision.

Khmer Rouge Said Facing 'Crumbling Morale'
*BK2702010789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
27 Feb 89 p 4*

[By Alan Pearce]

[Text] In refugee camps like Site 2 on Thailand's border with Kampuchea small family groups and individuals arrive daily. Those fleeing the Khmer Rouge act as if numbed, too scared still to exhibit any signs of relief. But the picture they paint of life within the Khmer Rouge today is one of hardship, fear and crumbling morale.

Two recent defeats in battles with the Vietnamese and a switch in strategy over the past two years towards a "hearts and minds" campaign have sapped the fighting spirit from many of their troops.

Defectors speak of military units being between 40 and 60 percent understrength, belying Pentagon claims that the group can field up to 40,000 battle-hardened guerrillas. Other defectors say they would be lucky to field half that number and that heavy Vietnamese shelling of their border camps in recent weeks have prevented them moving units and civilians to new bases inside Kampuchea to gain a toe-hold before a final settlement is reached.

Oeun Meas, a 31-year-old Khmer Rouge battalion commander who defected to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) in January, says that fewer units are infiltrating into the countryside and those that do usually comprise less than 80 men. His 212 battalion is responsible for guiding combat units over the border into Battambang Province and has escorted very few over the past 12 months.

Since 1987, the Khmer Rouge have scaled down their military operations, limiting attacks to soft targets. Other soldiers say they have not fought in a sizable engagement for nearly two years and that they must cover hundreds of kilometres a month distributing propaganda. US dollars, Thai baht and Kampuchean riel are used to buy support and purchase rice and other supplies at above market prices.

The switch in strategy and an increased effort to raise finance through smuggling may also have contributed to the group's poor military performance in recent months, say analysts.

Concern among the group's leaders that China would eventually cut off all aid, led to a major ideological shift in 1987 when the shadowy Angkor organization began to

turn into a small financial empire. Today, annual turnover from smuggling Kampuchea's abundant stocks of gems, timber, gold and silver is thought to run into millions of dollars.

The Khmer Rouge are quite blatant, says one United Nations official at the border. "They drive around in new Toyotas, smoke imported cigarettes and eat in the best restaurants." The mining town of Bo Rai, in eastern Thailand has become their financial centre in recent years.

A few kilometres north of the town is Khmer Rouge camp 69 where Sub-Commander Tit, rather like a real estate agent, leases and sells land to businessmen, using senior Thai army officers as middlemen, according to several witnesses.

For about US\$28,000, seven-day leases are available on 40 square-metre plots of prime mining land just over the border near Pailin. Miners can also be hired from among the Khmer Rouge's captive civilian population, now estimated at around 100,000, although those that return do not want to go again. Chan Ken, a withdrawn 22-year-old who lost his right leg this way, insists that landmines, Vietnamese artillery and Phnom Penh troops are an equal danger.

The group also charges hundreds of miners from as far as Burma and Laos US\$40 a week to dig for rubies over the border. Other Khmer Rouge units are given over exclusively to prospecting.

Estimates of the trade's worth to Pol Pot vary widely, but Bangkok dealers put total Thai gem exports at just over US\$1 billion annually and point to Kampuchea and Burma as the two leading suppliers.

"We don't ask a lot of questions about who's supplying the gems," said one American-born exporter. "Thailand's mines have been worked out. There have been no major finds in the last ten years, but Bangkok has set itself up as Asia's gem capital and prices are going up all the time."

The group's near-monopoly over border trade is now threatening to strain the relationship with their Thai hosts now that Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, sensing peace, would like to transform the region from a battlefield into a marketplace.

"The Thais are now perfectly willing to do business with Kampuchea," says one Bangkok analyst. They realize a lot of Thai goods are going in on the black market and they are missing out on a lot of revenue. They also need rubies and timber in return. Chatchai is a businessman and a pragmatist and would really like Thailand to get a bit of the action."

Far from being poised to retake Phnom Penh; the Khmer Rouge appear to be bracing themselves for a total onslaught from friends and foes alike, prompting some analysts to speculate that it is now possible to exclude the group from a peace deal and for the Kampuchean government to live with a small-scale guerrilla war for the next few years.

With very little reason left to carry on their struggle with the Vietnamese pulling out, the best move now, say diplomats, is to encourage the government in Phnom Penh and the country's former ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to strike a deal that completely isolates the Khmer Rouge.

The prospect of peace, they say, may now encourage the group's remaining supporters to lay down their arms and return to help rebuild the shattered country. "Hun Sen has been saying all along that the Khmer Rouge threat is containable," said one diplomat. "Now people are starting to believe him."

Ranariddh Attends Japanese Emperor's Funeral
BK0203035489 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Between 23 and 27 February, in his capacity as the personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, and as representative of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Norodom Ranariddh attended the funeral ceremony for Japanese Emperor Hirohito at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government received Prince Norodom Ranariddh as a prime minister.

During his stay in Tokyo, Prince Norodom Ranariddh met with Japanese Foreign Minister Ono during which they exchanged views on the development of the Cambodian resistance forces in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression. On that occasion, Prince Norodom Ranariddh thanked Foreign Minister Ono and the Japanese Government for their firm support for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal. The prince called on the Japanese Government to support the following points:

1. The presence in Cambodia of a UN international peacekeeping force;
2. The presence in Cambodia of a UN international control organization;
3. The convening of an international conference on Cambodia under UN auspices; and
4. A genuine national reconciliation.

In connection with this, the prince called on the Japanese Government to support the establishment of a four-party coalition government headed by Samdech Sihanouk.

Foreign Minister Ono told the prince that the Japanese Government supports the four requests and will carry out its activities in this direction.

Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall also called on the prince during his stay in Tokyo. The Senegalese foreign minister conveyed President Abdou Diouf's words to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk that Senegal fully supports Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal.

Moreover, Prince Norodom Ranariddh also met with leaders of a number of friendly countries who also attended Emperor Hirohito's funeral.

PRC Envoy to SRV Comments on Cambodian Issue
BK0203032289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] On 25 February Vietnamese Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong received Li Shichun, outgoing Chinese ambassador to Vietnam. On that occasion, Vo Chi Cong expressed the hope that Chinese-Vietnamese relations will soon be normalized.

The Chinese ambassador told Vo Chi Cong that as long as the Cambodian problem is resolved fairly and reasonably there will be no difficulty in normalizing relations between the two countries.

China has put forth a condition that only after the Cambodian problem is resolved fairly and reasonably through the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia will relations between the two countries be normalized.

Indonesia

Further on Normalization of Ties With PRC

Suharto Warns Against PKI 'Revival'
BK0203011089 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (JP)—President Suharto said last night that Indonesia should remain alert to the permanent danger of a revival of the Indonesian Communist party (PKI) despite the agreement with China to normalize diplomatic ties after a 21-year freeze.

"We must remain alert to the possibility of a PKI revival after the normalization of the country's ties with China," Suharto told reporters on board a Garuda Indonesia flight returning from Tokyo to Jakarta.

Upon arrival at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah airport, under a drizzling rain last night, Suharto was welcomed by Vice President Sudharmono, Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo,

Coordinating Minister for Economy, Finance and Industry Radius Prawiro, Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Suparjo Rustam, and several other ministers.

The President reached an agreement with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen here Thursday night [23 February] to normalize diplomatic ties between the two countries. The agreement will be further refined by the two nations' permanent missions in the United nations.

Suharto said he could approve the normalization because China had guaranteed that it will never interfere in Indonesia's internal matters and will never support those involved in the PKI's abortive 1965 coup attempt.

Indonesia froze its official diplomatic ties with China in 1967 for the latter's alleged involvement in the coup.

The agreement, according to Minister/State Secretary Murdiono, is based on mutual respect, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, and peaceful co-existence.

Before flying back to Jakarta, Suharto, who arrived in Tokyo Wednesday to attend Friday's state funeral ceremony of Emperor Hirohito, had held meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Emperor Akihito.

"Several leaders of other countries, including Prime Minister Takeshita, have asked me about the normalization of diplomatic ties," Suharto said.

He said the Chinese foreign minister actually had asked to meet him before his departure to Tokyo.

Suharto said that Indonesia, after the normalization of ties, will endeavor to improve its cooperation with China but "there will never be any specialness in the relations with that country."

Minister Sudomo told THE JAKARTA POST in Jakarta last night that the normalization of ties with China will surely decrease the danger of a PKI revival.

"But the government will try to increase its alertness by improving the political stability, and economic development," he said.

The course on the implementation of the Pancasila ideology will also be improved, he said.

Furthermore, people who were involved in the 1965 coup will be continuously monitored, he said.

Meanwhile, Murdiono told reporters that Prime Minister Takeshita hailed Indonesia's agreement with China to normalize ties.

The normalization between the two populous countries will help improve stability in Asia, Murdiono quoted Takeshita as saying.

Earlier at a meeting with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at the Akasaka State Guesthouse yesterday morning, President Suharto received a pledge of "new money with soft terms" from Japan for next fiscal year.

Minister/State Secretary Murdiono, who accompanied Suharto at the 30-minute talks, explained that Takeshita also promised to urge other members of Indonesia's IGGI [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia] creditor group to continue supporting Indonesia.

"Japan itself will continue supporting Indonesia's development in the coming years, especially during the next Five Year Plan (beginning in April)," Murdiono quoted Takeshita as saying.

House Vice Speaker Gives Views

BK0203074289 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 28 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP): Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives Jaelani Naro yesterday expressed his opinion that the House should be included in every discussion on the plan for the normalization of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

"This is a unique problem and therefore it should be handled cautiously," Naro said.

The freezing of the relations between Indonesia and China in 1966, following an abortive coup attempt launched by the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) a year earlier, was part of the legacy of the Old Order which must be tackled by the New Order, he added.

The latest efforts to normalize diplomatic relations included talks last Thursday [23 February] between President Suharto and Chinese Foreign Minister, Qian Qichen, in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo.

The normalization of the two countries' ties will serve to promote the direct trade relations resumed in 1985, Naro noted.

A condition required by Indonesia is the Chinese guarantee that it will not interfere in Indonesia's internal affairs, and in particular not resume its support for former members of the banned Indonesian Communist Party.

The role of the House in the normalization plan, according to Naro, could be in the form of discussion by members of the foreign affairs and defense Commission of the House.

Naro also brought up the fate of illegal Chinese immigrants to Indonesia.

2 March 1989

The leader of the United Development Party also said he was of the opinion that Indonesia should require China to repatriate a number of people involved in the abortive Communist coup attempt in 1965, who are residing in China. Should they be here, we could investigate their involvement, Naro said.

SUARA PEMBARUAN Endorses Move
BK0203133989 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN
in Indonesian 25 Feb 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Five Questions Are Raised in Connection With The News From Tokyo"]

[Text] Long before other countries recognized the PRC, Indonesia had diplomatic relations with that country. Indonesia was one of the first noncommunist countries to recognize the PRC. At that time, the PRC was still ostracized by the U.S.-led "Free World", which included our neighboring countries that now maintain very close relations with the PRC.

Relations between Indonesia and the PRC were very close during the era of guided democracy, when there was an effort to realize the Nasakom [unity among the nationalists, religious groups, and communists in Indonesia] concept and to build the so-called Fifth Force, which led to the coup attempt by the G-30-S/PKI [Indonesian Communist Party-led 30 September Movement] in 1965. Bilateral relations have been strained and frozen for these past 24 years. However, diplomatic relations were never severed.

In Indonesia, we do not have an agency like the U.S. National Security Council [preceding three words in English], which is in charge of studying issues and looking at them from various angles to help the President make crucial decisions on foreign policy and international security matters. Our cabinet meetings are not designed to play such a role, either. However, despite the absence of such an agency, President Suharto had obviously utilized all information and views presented by his men before he met PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Tokyo and decided that the atmosphere was conducive to the normalization of diplomatic relations.

Therefore, such news on the normalization of relations raise five questions, as follows:

1. What caused the freezing of relations 24 years ago?
2. What caused the improved atmosphere which led to the president's decision to normalize diplomatic relations?
3. What is our guideline in the normalization process?
4. How will we benefit from restored relations with the PRC in the context of our active and independent foreign policy?
5. What kind of preparations must we now make to cope with the situation before and after relations are actually restored?

Chinese-Indonesian relations had been strained for 24 years due to our strong conviction that the PRC Government and the CPC were involved in the G-30-S/PKI. Therefore, we were determined to get a firm assurance from the PRC that such an incident will never be repeated in the future.

Have we got the sort of assurance that led the president to believe that the time had come for the normalization of relations? To answer this question, we must take into consideration that the present-day PRC is different from what it was 24 years ago. Current PRC leaders were even persecuted by leaders in power 24 years ago. The current PRC leaders are now pursuing a policy more or less similar to our leaders of 24 years ago, namely renouncing the atmosphere of war and revolution and embarking on an era of national development. Many of their policies are similar to those adopted by our leaders 24 years ago, including the renunciation of their confrontational policy and even the trend to attract foreign investment for economic development.

We have also undergone great changes in the last 24 years. We have greater confidence in our ability to prevent the recurrence of what had happened 24 years ago. Besides, both we and the PRC have realized that the world has undergone changes in the last 24 years. Neither country wishes to lag behind in the rapid and great changes in the world in general and the Asia-Pacific in particular. President Suharto's judgment that the time has come for the normalization of relations is correct.

In the formal process toward normalization, we must make sure that we obtain formal and firm assurance from both the PRC Government and the CPC that the unpleasant past will not be repeated in the future. The problem is how to obtain such formal assurance from the CPC.

The normalization of Chinese-Indonesian relations will undoubtedly benefit bilateral relations as well as upgrade our active and independent foreign policy in the world in general and the Asia-Pacific in particular. The news from Tokyo means that we must now start doing our homework to ensure our best performance in the coming talks on the normalization of relations and to derive as much benefit from the normalization as possible.

BERITA BUANA Hails 'New Era'
BK0203060289 Jakarta BERITA BUANA
in Indonesian 27 Feb 89 p 9

[Editorial: "Toward the Normalization of Republic of Indonesia-PRC Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] The agreement by the Republic of Indonesia [RI] and the PRC to take steps toward the normalization of relations between the two countries, as a result of talks in Tokyo between President Suharto and Chinese Foreign

Minister Qian Qichen, represents a new era in the history of relations between the two countries, which have been frozen since 1967.

As disclosed by Murdiono, minister in the State Secretariat, in Tokyo, the basis of the agreement for normalizing relations is the 10 Bandung principles [issued at the end of the Afro-Asian Conference in 1955].

According to him, there are five principles on which the agreement for normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries is based. They are mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefits as well as peaceful coexistence.

The principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs applies to "government-to-government" and "party-to-party" relations.

"I feel assured that the government and Communist Party of China will not have relations with, let alone help, the G 30 S/PKI remnants," said Minister Murdiono. According to him, too, the Chinese foreign minister said that China no longer has relations with the G 30 S/PKI remnants.

We do not yet know when diplomatic relations between the two countries will be thawed. However, there have been direct trade links between the RI and the PRC since July 1985.

We regard the PRC, with a population of 1.1 billion, as a potential market for our products. The agreement by the two countries to take steps toward the normalization of their diplomatic relations could remove the uncertainty of some businessmen in establishing business links with the PRC by consolidating the steps previously taken by their colleagues.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the volume of the RI's exports to the PRC during the 3-year period since 1985 underwent a sharp increase. The volume of Indonesian exports to the PRC totaled U.S. \$84,188,000 in 1985 and reached U.S. \$392,667,000 in 1988.

Even though we are suffering a deficit in our trade with the PRC, we are optimistic that trade relations between the two countries will be mutually beneficial if our businessmen are willing to try to explore the vast market in the PRC.

The Beijing International Fair, which will take place in July 1989 and will be attended by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will provide our businessmen with a good opportunity to introduce their products and simultaneously, explore the markets.

We hope that the upcoming normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries will further consolidate efforts to promote the marketing of our products other than oil and gas to the country with vast potential.

60 Passports Confiscated for PRC Travel
*BK0203012289 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 27 Feb 89 p 3*

[Text] Jakarta (JP): Authorities will take strict measures against a number of Indonesian citizens who have traveled to China without permission, an official has said.

Roni Sinuraya, director general for immigration, revealed Saturday [25 February] that officials have confiscated the passports of 60 Indonesian citizens, who went to China without permission in December last year. The 60 will be examined by the authorities, Sinuraya said.

"They have no reason to say they did not know about the regulations on travel to China," Roni said as quoted by ANTARA. Immigration authorities, he said, had issued a warning in November that harsh measures would be taken against people who went to China illegally.

According to the regulation, Indonesians going to China must receive clearance papers from the Coordinating Body for Intelligence (BAKIN) and recommendations from related offices—Indonesian Chamber of Industry and Commerce (KADIN), Foreign Ministry, and Indonesian Sports Committee (KONI).

Sinuraya said that passports of the 60 will be revoked for an unlimited time, adding that the authorities will more carefully monitor travel of Indonesians abroad.

The official said that ten times more Indonesians go to China illegally than go there legally.

Travelers have entered China through Hong Kong, Bangkok and a number of countries bordering China, Sinuraya said.

Meanwhile, Hamsuk Wijaya, immigration office spokesman, said that the 60 had received their passports from immigration offices in Jakarta, Semarang, Medan, Bandung, Surabaya, Pekanbaru, Palembang Tarakan, Biak, Ujaungpandang, Banda Aceh, Surakarta, Sibolga, and Indonesian embassies in Ethiopia, Singapore, Canada, the United States and the Netherlands.

Hamsuk said that many Indonesians had entered China to visit relatives and for medical purposes.

Comoros Minister Calls on Vice President
*BK2702150589 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1408 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Feb 27 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros hopes that Indonesia will buy cloves from the African country and will increase its technical and economic assistance to Comoros, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here today.

Ali Alatas said this to newsmen after accompanying Vice President Sudharmono who received a courtesy call from visiting Comoros Minister for Foreign, Cooperation and International Trade Said Kafe Madi.

The Comoros feels that the assistance Indonesia is providing to the African country is very positive.

If Indonesia buys cloves from the archipelagic country, the measure will be very useful for Comoros, Ali Alatas noted.

In his reply, Vice President Sudharmono said Indonesia would take into account the request to buy Comoros' cloves, but Vice President Sudharmono also explained that Indonesia herself is a clove-producing country.

It was certain Indonesia would consider the request, Minister Ali Alatas quoted Vice President Sudharmono as saying.

So far, the Comoros has always supported Indonesia in the East Timor issue and Kampuchean conflict. [passage omitted]

Central Bank Governor on 1988-89 Debt Payment
*BK2602083189 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 18 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] Jakarta (JP): Indonesia's debt payment in this fiscal 1988-89 (ended next month) is estimated to reach \$6,647 million, six percent higher than projected before, the Central Bank governor said here last night [17 February].

Adrianus Mooy told the budgetary commission of the House of Representatives (DPR) in a hearing that 50 percent of the debt payment will be paid in U.S. dollars and the remaining 50 percent in other currencies.

He said about 50 percent of the debt payment will go to 20 donor countries and four multinational organizations.

Thirty two percent of the payment will go to Japan, 12 percent to the World Bank and the remaining six percent to West Germany, he said.

Laos

Police Believe Kidnapped Japanese in Thailand
*BK0203045089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0431 GMT
2 Mar 89*

[Text] Bangkok, March 2 (AFP)—Laotian police believe that four armed men who kidnapped a Japanese businessman in Vientiane have crossed the Mekong River into Thailand with him, Thai officials said Thursday [2 March].

A senior Vientiane police official told officials in Thailand's Nong Khai border province that the four kidnappers and Yoshiaki Asao, manager of Japanese trading company Mitsui and Co's Vientiane branch, had crossed the river on a small boat into Thailand, they said.

However, Thai officials said they were "not certain" that Mr. Asao and his kidnappers had crossed into Thailand.

Mr. Asao, 61, was kidnapped Wednesday in a pre-dawn attack on his home in the Laotian capital which is on the bank of the Mekong River across from the Thai border town of Nong Khai, 620 kilometers (372 miles) northeast of here.

(In Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Thursday that the Japanese Government would do its utmost to achieve the safe return of Mr. Asao.

(Mr. Obuchi told reporters that the Foreign Ministry was sending two officials, one from Tokyo and one from Bangkok, to Vientiane Thursday to give full cooperation in the Vientiane authorities' efforts to solve the kidnap case.

(The Foreign Ministry also summoned Thai ambassador to Tokyo, Phiraphong Kasemsi, and requested Thai cooperation in the search for the kidnapped businessman as the abductors were reported to have fled with him into Thai territory, ministry sources said.)

Provincial officials said Nong Khai's Deputy Governor Sanitwong Uthetsanan and local police were told by Vientiane's Deputy police inspector Lieutenant Colonel Pimpa late Wednesday that the four kidnappers and their Japanese hostage had crossed the Mekong one or two hours after the kidnapping.

The four unidentified men had forced their way into Mr. Asao's home and tied up the Japanese businessman and his wife Michiko, along with three servants with telephone cord before leaving with Mr. Asao.

(According to reports reaching Tokyo, the four ordered Mr. Asao to drive his own car at gun point in the direction of the Mekong River.

(The car was later found on the riverbank east of the Laotian capital, and a small boat was missing, the reports said.

(A Mitsui spokesman, Shuzo Uematsu, told a separate press conference that no one had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping" and the purpose of Asao's abduction is unknown at this moment."

(He said the company planned to send two officials to the Vientiane office where Mr. Asao was the only Japanese member of staff.)

Nong Khai officials quoted Lt. Col. Pimpa as saying that he believed the kidnappers had landed in Vieng Cook village, about 12 kilometers (7.2 miles) from Nong Khai.

Lt. Col. Pimpa had asked Thai authorities for assistance to locate the Japanese kidnapped businessman.

There were 35 Japanese residents in Vientiane as of October 1 last year, according to the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Nobuyuki Wakaoji, chief of Mitsui's Manila office, was kidnapped in the Philippines capital by an unidentified group in 1986.

He was freed for an unspecified ransom after being held hostage for 136 days.

Mr. Wakaoji returned to Tokyo in April 1987 and was assigned as chief of a Mitsui office in northern Japan. He died of a liver ailment last month.

Mongolian Delegation Arrives for Visit
BK0103132589 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Vientiane, March 1 (KPL)—A delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC [Central Committee] led by the head of its organizational board, Mr G. Chinggen, arrived here yesterday for a good-will visit to the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic].

The delegation was met at the airport by Mr Ounla Sa-gnasen, member of the LPRP CC, deputy head of its Central Organizational and Control Committee, and other high ranking officials.

Mongolian ambassador to Laos Mr Yumbeguine Sunday was also present at the airport.

The delegation will be here for 4 days.

Lao-Vietnamese Provincial Trade Agreement Signed
BK0103133089 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Vientiane, March 1 (KPL)—An agreement on goods exchange between the trade company of Lao Bolikhamsai Province and the export-import company of Vietnamese Nghe Tinh Province was reached recently in Lao Bolikhamsai.

The document stipulates that the two provinces would increase volume of goods exchanged and of investment.

Trade cooperation between the two provinces on the basis of mutual interest were well carried out last year. The volume of goods exchanged although not sufficiently large, nevertheless reflected the close relations of special solidarity between the two twinned provinces.

Philippines

Police Seize Dynamite Near U.S. Embassy
HK0203011789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0100 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] Operatives of the Western Police District [WPD] nabbed a jeep loaded with dynamite estimated to be worth around P200,000. According to WPD Mobile Division chief Major Rodolfo Rival, the suspects were on board a passenger jeep driving on Roxas Boulevard, Malate, Manila, not far from the U.S. Embassy, when they were spotted by WPD operatives. The driver of the jeep said that the dynamite was consigned to a businessman in Divisoria. The suspects apparently attempted to bribe the WPD operatives with P5,000 but were rebuffed.

Bases Workers Start Contract Negotiations
HK0203071589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Mar 89 p 14

[Text] Olongapo City—The negotiations for a new collective bargaining agreement (CBA) covering the more than 22,000 direct-hire Filipino workers in the U.S. facilities in the Philippines began Monday, Feb. 27, at the Manila Pavilion, it was announced by Roberto A. Flores, president of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employes Associations in the U.S. facilities in the Philippines (FFCEA) yesterday.

Flores, head of the panel representing the Filipino workers union at Subic naval base and Clark air base in Angeles City, said the current negotiations are being held to replace an existing CBA which expires next month, April, 1989.

Flores said the head of the American panel is U.S. Navy Capt. Jerry Monroe.

In a statement at simple ceremonies during the opening day of the negotiations, Flores said the FFCEA panel starts the discussion on possible improvements of the existing CBA in "absolute good faith, against a backdrop of uncertainties hovering over the future of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines."

Captain Monroe replied by saying that the American panel also came to the negotiating table "in good faith and willing to discuss, listen, and negotiate for a mutual resolution of our differences for the interest of the Filipino workers in the U.S. facilities."

The CBA between the FFCEA and the U.S. Government governs the employment and working conditions of all direct-hire Filipino civilian employees at Subic naval base in this city; the U.S. naval communications station at San Miguel, San Antonio, Zambales; Clark air base in Angeles City; and other U.S. military installations in Tariac, La Union, Baguio City, and Metro Manila.

The last negotiations between the FFCEA and the U.S. Armed Forces was held in May, 1985, which lasted 11 months and ended in deadlock over the Filipino workers' demand for severance pay upon resignation.

The Filipino workers went on strike on March 21, 1986. The deadlock was eventually resolved and a three-year CBA was signed in April, 1986, with almost all the other demands of the Filipino workers granted by the U.S. authorities.

Manglapus Warns Against Japan's Rearmament
HK0203065389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0614 GMT
2 Mar 89

[Text] Manila, March 2 (AFP)—Philippines Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has said Japan should resist U.S. pressure to re-establish a military presence in the region, urging it to remain an economic power instead.

In an interview with AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE on Wednesday, he also said there was no date fixed for President Corazon Aquino's planned visit to Moscow, and that redefining Manila's close ties with Washington would take time.

Mr Manglapus, a World War II resistance fighter who was imprisoned and tortured by the Japanese Imperial Army, said "there is universal acceptance of Japan as long as she remains an economic power and nothing else."

"If she succumbs to the proddings of some quarters to play a wider role in her defense, and if that wider role involves, as I am afraid it will have to, an expansion of naval and air power, that means the re-introduction of Japanese military power in Southeast Asia," he said.

"There is a very thin line between defensive and offensive arms," the 70-year-old veteran diplomat and politician said.

He said the Japanese security role was a complex question which he hoped would be resolved in the next few years.

He said Tokyo's diplomacy had smoothed out uncertainties among Southeast Asians victimized in World War II, but "there are elements in some countries, including some in the United States, that are prodding Japan" to rearm.

"I am afraid that these elements don't quite realize what they are trying to make Japan do," he said.

On Philippines affairs, he said the date of President Corazon Aquino's planned visit to the Soviet Union had not been fixed, and his own trip to Moscow next month should not raise too much hope about expanding ties with the socialist world.

He said Manila would host a dialogue between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Economic Community (EEC) in November, and that Brunei would host ASEAN talks with the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC in July.

He said the Philippines, a former U.S. colony which hosts two large U.S. military bases, needed to redefine its relationship with its former ruler, but "it's not going to be a quick process."

He said Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos was "not accurately quoted" when he was reported as saying last week that it might be a good time for Manila to effect a gradual phaseout of Clark air base and Subic naval base by 1998 to coincide with the 100th anniversary of Filipino independence from Spain.

Mr Manglapus said the statement should be taken in the context of Mrs Aquino's position to keep her options open until the September 1991 expiry of the current bases lease, and that Mr Ramos was only saying that "if they were going to be phased out, 1998 would be a good dramatic year."

On his scheduled April trip to Moscow, to pave the way for a state visit by Mrs Aquino which had been expected to take place this year, Mr Manglapus said: "I don't want to raise hopes too soon" on the development of ties with the socialist bloc.

"The actual coming together has been slow because traditional positions have to be overcome," he said, adding that there was a "very conservative" attitude "among some sectors of our society, including the government."

Officials and foreign diplomats had said that Mrs. Aquino might cancel plans to visit Moscow this year as she wanted to stay in the country after a visit to West Germany and France in July.

She is scheduled to hold talks with leaders of the seven leading industrial powers holding a summit in Paris after her July 11-12 visit.

"The principle of the visit of the president to the Soviet Union is on, but the details and dates are not fixed," Mr. Manglapus said.

He said Manila and Moscow had identified two specific projects in the northern Philippines for possible cooperation: a mineral ore venture in Isabela province and a power generation project in Pangasinan Province.

Praises Japan's Peaceful Development
*HK0203052189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 2 Mar 89 p 7*

[Text] Japan should not merely be regarded as a potential major donor to the proposed Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI) for the Philippines, but rather as a "model and inspiration of political will," Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said.

"I suppose we would be tempted to say that the heart of (Philippine-Japanese relations) is the MAI," Manglapus said in an extemporaneous speech at the closing ceremony of the Philippine-Japanese Friendship Month held at the Mandarin Hotel Tuesday night. "But I hope (I will be forgiven) if I say that should not be regarded as the centerpiece."

Manglapus said Japan gives the Philippines the lesson that power can be achieved through peace and democracy.

"Japan is a phoenix that has risen from the ashes, dominating world economy but also reminding the rest of the world that it is not necessary to give up democracy in order to regain that power that all countries desire," Manglapus said.

He added that Japan "never became as powerful as it is today (after) it gave up its ambition to dominate the world by force of arms and embracing democratic freedom began to build itself as an economic power."

Aquino Ready 'To Compromise' on Debt Commission
*HK0103115589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] President Aquino today said she is prepared to compromise with senators regarding the proposed executive order aimed at resolving the country's foreign debt, totaling \$28 billion. Sel Baisa has the details:

[Begin recording] The chief executive said she is ready to listen to the senators regarding the passage of the executive order proposing to set up a joint executive-legislative foreign debt commission. The Congress had authorized the president to release an executive order for the formation of this commission after the Senate overrode the presidential veto. Malacanang said the proposed bill contains problems and is a direct violation of the Constitution, which the senators, mostly lawyers, are questioning. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Senate and the House will discuss a compromise bill regarding the formation of an executive-legislative foreign debt commission. Senator Leticia

Ramos-Shahani said the bicameral conference plan aims at deciding on a unified position concerning the foreign debt council. The senator from Pangasinan added that the Senate has rejected the executive order draft which was submitted to it for study by President Aquino. The senators believe that the formation of the legislative-executive debt commission should be approved through legislation.

Senate, House Agree on Bill
*HK0103115789 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] The differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives on the foreign debt commission issue seem to have been resolved. The two chambers have agreed to file a substitute bill. This was announced simultaneously by Senate President Jovito Salonga and House Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco. The new bill will incorporate all the essential points contained in Malacanang's proposal concerning a foreign debt council.

Salonga also said that a Senate coordinating body will be set up to liaise between the Senate and Malacanang.

[Begin Salonga recording in English] I would also like to announce that Secretary Macaraig and I talked about the membership of the panel of the Senate that will sit down with them, the representatives of the president, on the need for a better liaison, better consultation, better communication. [end recording]

Meanwhile, House Speaker Ramon Mitra said the common bill will be approved immediately.

[Begin Mitra recording in English] To the charge that this was imposed on Congress as a substitute measure, this was the idea of the House and, in justice to the president, the president merely agreed to this while we are awaiting for the enactment of the substitute measure. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the president is still hoping that her proposed executive order creating a foreign debt council will be accepted by the Senate.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] So I will just wait for Senate President Salonga to tell me what the decision of the senators is.

[Reporter] Is there a compromise, ma'am?

[Aquino] No, I will just wait for them to find out...[changes thought] maybe there is no need for a compromise. Maybe they will accept it. So, I would like to wait for the Senate president to tell me, after they have studied the executive order, what they think about it. [end recording]

Need for Positive Response to Assistance Urged
*HK0103120589 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] At today's regular cabinet meeting at Malacanang, the president stressed that the success of the proposed Philippine Assistance Program [PAP] rests not only on foreign funding but also on the Filipinos' positive response to such assistance. Mrs Aquino said: We have to look for ways to streamline our operations so that we can show donor countries that we are capable of handling the assistance that would be given us.

The chief executive added that Filipinos should not be lulled into thinking that the PAP would consist only of outright grants.

Mrs Aquino concluded that a substantial portion should come in the form of private investments.

President Aquino Signs Labor Bill Into Law
*HK0203104389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Mar 89*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has approved the new labor code. For the details here is Vic Pambuan, Mobile 13:

[Begin recording] [Pambuan] President Corazon Aquino has signed Republic Act No 6715, the labor bill which amends Presidential Decree 442, known as the country's labor code. The bill contains orders and provisions that affect the benefits and rights of workers in the country.

This was learned from Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon in Malacanang after the president signed the labor bill. According to Drilon, the bill is aimed at stabilizing the country's industrial relations system, and is expected to be a big help to every worker in the future.

[Drilon in English] The bill contains a number of provisions which hopefully will further stabilize our industrial relations system, and it grants our workers the rights heretofore not enjoyed. For example, it is significant to note that an order of reinstatement from a labor arbiter is immediately executory, in other words, a worker who is declared to have been illegally dismissed will immediately be reinstated. You have the feature which would allow union membership from the first day of employment.

The 5 years CBA [Collective Bargaining Agreement] will provide stability, and the regionalization of the National Labor Relations Commission is very important. So this, of course, there are some provisions that maybe are a little controversial. [sentence as heard] The matter of direct elections has been opposed by some labor unions.
[end recording]

Ramos Says Renegade Officers May Surrender
*HK0103104189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] Bing Formento reports from Mobile Unit No 11:

[Begin recording] [Formento] In Camp Aguinaldo, there are indications of surrender from rebel soldiers and officials desiring to return to normal life. This was stated by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. According to him, these matters should not yet be divulged because they are still being processed. He added that the government is open to all returnees, but did not mention names.

It will be recalled that the military officials being hunted are renegade Colonel Gringo Honasan, Brigadier General Jose Maria Zumel, Reynaldo Cabauatan, Navy Captain Felix Turingan, and many others, tagged as ultrarightists, who are still planning to overthrow the present administration.

[Ramos in English] I think we better not mention names at this time because these are [words indistinct]. We have to keep the lines open and [word indistinct] the publicity of [words indistinct] of names, and times, and places. But, really, that has been the policy of government.

We must also realize, we must also remember that there must be certain obligations or responsibilities. There had been victims of these previous [words indistinct].

[Formento] In addition, Ramos, in his appeal to all the members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP], urged /to carry on the reconstitutional [as heard] role of legal mission/—to protect the citizens, /defending the republic, and assisting in national development,/ thus blocking the destabilization efforts of both leftist and rightist groups. He added: /We must remain faithful to our constitutional role of protecting our people and defending the republic so that we may serve the nation with the highest state of professionalism and loyalty to the ideals of the AFP./ [end recording]

Military Spokesman Challenges Sison To Return
*HK0203103589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Mar 89*

[Slantlines indicate passages in English]

[Text] Colonel Oscar Florendo has challenged Jose Maria Sison, Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] founder, to return to the country and face the charges filed against him. Bing Formento of Mobile 11 reports:

[Begin recording] [Formento] Colonel Oscar Florendo, Armed Forces of the Philippines spokesman, challenged Jose Maria Sison to return to the Philippines; face the charges filed against him; and prove that he is not at fault, not an enemy of the government; and to prove the

allegation that he is not a communist. Florendo made this statement after he and Sison had a conversation over a radio station. They exchanged accusations, and argued over the legality of the government's move to cancel Sison's passport and allegations that he had been reinstated as CPP-NPA [New People's Army] chairman.

Colonel Florendo said Sison is again making propaganda in spite of his denials of being a communist. He added that the latter continues to issue statements which make him sound more than just the CPP chairman.

[Florendo] If he claims that he is just a writer and a peaceful man there, why cannot he come back and face the charges filed against him? According to him, there is a double standard of justice here, there is no true democracy. The truth is that he was released. What else does he want? After his release, he not only turned his back on this government but is fighting it. /That is the height of treason./

[Reporter] What about the passport he was talking about?

[Florendo] He mentioned its cancellation. This is due to the case filed against him. He claimed there is no evidence. If he believes there is no evidence, why can he not face it? Why can he not return and face the issue?

[Reporter] He said that he is not the CPP-NPA chairman, but it seems that he is acting as more than a chairman. What do you say about this, sir?

[Florendo] Of course, he would not openly admit it because this would be evidence against him. But his statements and actions clearly reveal his thoughts and goals. /His agenda is very clear. While he is not saying very definitely that he is a member of the CPP, he is not also denying it. But in his answers to questions, and in his defense of what the CPP-NPA is doing, there is no need, I think, to show that he is a cardholder. What he does and what he says speaks for itself./ [end recording]

Meanwhile, the alleged CPP chairman stated that the Aquino government is very different from the Marcos dictatorship regarding the corruption issue. He claimed that the present administration is worse. There is too much corruption and other evils. He added that it was the Filipino nation that released him. He also denied going to the Netherlands to personally solicit funds for the rebel movement. According to him, the Philippines is saturated with factionalism, on both the civilian and military levels.

Thailand

Nguyen Co Thach Continues Bangkok Visit

Comments on Talks With PRC
OW2802130089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT
28 Feb 89

[Text] Bangkok, Feb. 28 KYODO—The second round of high level talks between China and Vietnam will resume

sometime after March 15, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told an airport news conference on arrival here.

Although no firm dates have yet been fixed, Co Thach said a new schedule had been proposed by China.

He indicated both sides had each vetoed twice other dates suggested for resuming the talks which began in Beijing in January and were to resume in February.

Co Thach indicated the delay in resuming the first high level talks between the two countries in a decade is related to the Kampuchean conflict, and the failure to resolve it at peace talks in Jakarta earlier this month.

Co Thach indicated that China postponed the second meeting after the Jakarta informal meeting, as the peace talks were known, was stalled in mid-February having failed to achieve progress in settling the 10 year conflict.

Co Thach arrived in Bangkok from Kuala Lumpur for a four-day official visit which is to include a meeting on Thursday with Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan.

Co Thach is on the last leg of a tour to member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) intended to demonstrate Vietnam's commitment to pursuing a solution to the Kampuchean dilemma. He has already visited Singapore, Brunei and Malaysia.

Co Thach told reporters that to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, the four rival Kampuchean factions must sit down and sort out their differences.

Relations between Vietnam and China were strained to the breaking point when Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1978.

Chatchai Cancels Planned Meeting
BK0203085589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 March 89 Afternoon Edition p 1

[By Atthawibun Sisuworanan]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan called off a plan to meet Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach today, Deputy Government Spokesman Likhit Hongladarom said this morning.

Likhit said the office of the government spokesman received the prime minister's instruction for the abrupt cancellation of talks this morning.

"For the time being we don't know the reason why," the deputy spokesman said.

The move also surprised the PM's [Prime Minister's] personal advisers who coordinated with the Vietnamese Embassy on the scheduled meeting, according to an informed source in the Phitsanuloke residence, the headquarters of the advisers.

The prime minister this morning chaired a monthly meeting of the Defence Council and could not be reached for comments.

Government House sources said the prime minister also cancelled his schedule to receive Iraqi Ambassador Monir Shihab Ahmed al-Bayati.

The meetings with the ambassador and the visiting Vietnamese deputy prime minister have been scheduled to start 2.30 pm and 3 pm this afternoon respectively, government sources said.

However, the prime minister maintained other schedules, including the meeting of the committee on provincial industrial development.

Thach, concurrently foreign minister, arrived in Bangkok Tuesday and met with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila the same evening. He has reportedly requested meetings with the prime minister and acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut during his three-day official visit.

Chawalit's aides have reported that the acting supreme commander would not be able to receive Thach because "he does not feel well and wants to keep a low profile."

The prime minister's move came in the wake of a public row between his personal advisers and the Foreign Ministry over the handling of foreign policy. The friction escalated and apparently has affected the relations between Sitthi and Chatchai.

M.R. Khukrit Pramot was also critical of the Foreign Ministry and proposed that Sitthi either resign or swap his portfolio with Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin to resolve the looming political crisis between two coalition partners, the Social Action Party [SAP] of Sitthi and the Chat Thai Party of Chatchai.

But SAP ministers told Sitthi last Monday to be patient with the pressure and seek a meeting with the prime minister to clear up the misunderstanding and set a new system to improve the coordination between the ministry and Government House on foreign affairs. Some SAP ministers, however, were dissatisfied that the Foreign Ministry has been increasingly ignored and by-passed in recent cases, including the Tokyo meeting between Chatchai and President George Bush last Thursday.

Sitthi To Seek Meeting With Chatchai on Policy
BK0203013589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
2 Mar 89 pp 1, 2

[By Phanni Nanthalakonkit]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will seek a "heart-to-heart" meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan on ways to patch up the growing frictions between the Foreign Ministry and the premier's personal advisory team on the country's handling of foreign policy, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

Cabinet members attached to the Social Action Party (SAP) are said to be concerned that the rift may undermine the political relations between SAP and the Chat Thai Party.

"The SAP leader will clear up the misunderstandings in connection with the Tokyo meeting between the premier and US President Bush and try to establish an effective system to improve the coordination between the Foreign Ministry and the PM's [Prime Minister's] policy advisers," one SAP Cabinet member said.

He added that the Foreign Ministry should be allowed to play a more active role in the formulation and implementation of the government's foreign policy. In recent months, Foreign Office officials have privately complained that they have been left out of the mainstream of foreign policy formulation.

The decision to meet Premier Chatchai to thrash out the issue came during Minister Sitthi's luncheon meeting with SAP Cabinet at Sarannrom Palace [Foreign Ministry] Monday—in the wake of M.R. Khukrit Pramot's scathing attacks on the Foreign Ministry in connection with a report that the ministry's officials were critical of Chatchai's proposal to establish a "hotline" link with the White House.

The proposal was raised in the aide memoire which the premier handed to President George Bush during their Tokyo meeting last Thursday. Sitthi failed to attend the meeting although Secretary of State James Baker II was with Bush.

At Monday's meeting with SAP ministers, Sitthi also pledged to be patient with the growing political pressure being imposed on him to keep the party intact.

Sitthi also aired his frustration over the friction and Khukrit's critical remarks on the issue.

The "fallout" from the controversy escalated yesterday when M.R. Khukrit called on Sitthi to swap his portfolio with Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin to resolve the rift. The former premier made the proposal in his Soi Suanphlu column published in SIAM RAT daily. PM's personal advisers also criticized the Foreign Ministry's working system as being "outmoded".

But Montri Danphaibun, secretary to the foreign minister, yesterday sought to cool the heat, denying that there was a "policy rift" between the Foreign Ministry and Government House. He told reporters that Sitthi would not leave the foreign office because he is determined to devote himself to the efforts to break the Kampuchean deadlock.

SAP Cabinet sources quoted Sitthi as saying that he was personally "hurt" by M.R. Khukrit's broadside.

"The SAP leader was very tense and we let them relieve his frustration during the luncheon meeting," a SAP minister said.

He said Sitthi said he had never raised objection to the proposal to set up a hotline between the premier and the US president.

Many SAP ministers urged Sitthi to seek a personal meeting with Chatchai to clear up misunderstandings and discuss ways of resolving the "lack of coordination" between the PM's advisers and the Foreign Ministry.

"We are all aware that they are at odds and we don't want the friction to become a serious problem between our two parties," one SAP minister said.

Sitthi accepted the proposal and pledged that he would not call it quits.

Sources said the discussions among SAP ministers might have been leaked to the premier, who sought to placate Sitthi by praising him on his contributions to the success of the second Jakarta Meeting (JIM-II) in the presence of all the other Cabinet member last Tuesday.

The premier tried to play down the issue by explaining that the "direct link" between him and the US president was a "personal arrangement" and was not meant to bypass the Foreign Ministry.

"The premier said it was not a hotline as such because a hotline would be used only in emergencies," another source said.

Meanwhile, Montri yesterday sought to quash speculations that the premier and the foreign minister were at odds over foreign policy.

The minister's secretary was reacting to M.R. Khukrit Pramot's proposal that Sitthi and Deputy Prime Minister Phong, a deputy SAP leader, swap their Cabinet posts because of the conflict between the premier and the foreign minister.

M.R. Khukrit said that the swap was a solution to an inevitable political crisis that would arise when Sitthi could not stand the pressure and call it quits. Under the circumstances, he said, SAP, led by Sitthi, will have to pull out of the coalition government, however reluctantly.

But Montri claimed that the Foreign Ministry is in full accord with the Chatchai administration on the overall foreign policy directions.

"Even the premier praised the minister on his contribution to the peace prospect during his participation at JIM-II (the second Jakarta informal meeting)," he said, referring to a report from the Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

The government is also politically stable and its foreign policy has been well accepted, Montri said.

He admitted that there may exist "discrepancies" over ways to achieve the objectives, adding that these minor differences could be resolved through close consultations between the premier and the foreign minister.

Editorial Views 'Conflicts'

BK0103021589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
1 Mar 89 p 6

[POST Opinion:] "Foreign Policy Rifts Hurting Thai Image"]

[Text] Since Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan became prime minister there have been serious conflicts over the approach, method and in some cases, substance of Thai diplomacy. These conflicts range from the policy of turning Indochina into a market place; the approach towards Thai-US trade negotiations, particularly GSP [generalized system of preferences], computer software and pharmaceutical patents; as well as the decision to welcome Phnom Penh premier Hun Sen to Bangkok.

The current furore and debate over Gen Chatchai's aide memoire to US President George Bush epitomises yet again the conflict over foreign policy roles between the premier's personal advisers at Ban Phitsanulok and officials of the Foreign Ministry at Saranrom Palace.

Without doubt, the premier has every right to use his advisers, to pick their brains and adopt different approaches to diplomacy. Indeed, many find the premier's aggressiveness and innovation refreshing, giving them a sense of pride that finally, Thailand as a nation is prepared to take its destiny in its own hands and conduct affairs with its more powerful allies as an equal.

The Foreign Ministry, after eight years of playing a crucial role in formulating and implementing Thai foreign policy, has found it difficult to adjust to the winds of change that have swept Government House. Yet, Foreign Ministry officials are professionals and realise that it is their direct duty, like other government agencies, to

gather information, analyse it and make proposals. But more importantly, it is their job to provide the machinery for diplomatic contacts and implement policy that is set from above.

But this is not happening.

Ministry officials stick to the belief that they know better than anyone else how to conduct diplomacy since they have been directly involved with the process. From the advisers' point of view, ministry officials remain stubborn and inflexible to new ideas and approaches. The advisers, however, have been allowed not only to develop new ideas but to make arrangements concerning matters of state, by-pass proper channels of contact and often overlook diplomatic protocol.

The BANGKOK POST has been covering the continuing debate over foreign policy, including the latest episode over the aide memoire, not because it wants to create conflict between the two parties but because it is our duty to air opposing views, which is all part of the democratic process we are trying to forge within this country, so as to inform the public.

The country and its international image will continue to suffer if the premier's advisers and foreign ministry officials don't end their squabbling over policy. This newspaper strongly believes that for the sake of the national interest, both sides should end their obstinacy. It is high time they became more receptive to each other's views and accept reality. The ministry must accept the fact that the advisers have the ear of the premier and that they will continue to play a crucial role in Gen Chatchai's policy-making process. On the other hand, the advisers must realise that they cannot throw the whole diplomatic process out the window because, Thailand, no matter how developed economically it becomes, remains part of the international community.

Ultimately it is the duty of Prime Minister Chatchai and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to reach a workable compromise whereby the country's new foreign policy approach is balanced and works to the benefit of the country and its people without causing the internal tensions and uncertainty we have been witnessing since the Chatchai administration took office.

Article Comments on Chatchai-Bush Meeting

*BK0103132989 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Article: "The Meeting Between Prime Minister Chatchai and President Bush: a New Era for Reviewing Thai-U.S. Ties"]

[Text] The request by U.S. President George Bush for a meeting with Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan—which took place for about 20 minutes at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo on 23 February while both were there to attend the funeral ceremony of the late

Japanese emperor—shows that the United States is unprecedentedly enthusiastic about exchanging views with Thailand and improving the long-established U.S.-Thai relations. Especially during the past few years, Thailand has had several trade conflicts with the United States, such as trade protectionism, the GSP [generalized system of preferences] cut for Thai products, and intellectual property rights.

Today several countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including ASEAN, are playing a greater role both in world politics and economics. If the countries in Asia and Pacific form a grouping, some believe that this region will become a trade center of the world in the future. Thailand, viewed from its geography and national development during the past few years, has gradually become an important economic country. At the same time, Thailand's neighboring socialist countries in Indochina have adjusted their policies in line with the two big powers in the communist bloc—China and the USSR, who will hold a summit soon. The Indochinese countries have begun to develop their economies seriously, considerably reducing tensions in the region.

Clearly there is an urgent need for Thailand and the United States to adjust and review their bilateral relations in the light of the new situation which has emerged in the last 20 years.

During the meeting between the two leaders in Tokyo, Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan submitted an aide-memoire to U.S. President George Bush on strengthening bilateral cooperation for the common interests of both sides. He proposed the United States review its policies toward Thailand in various fields, such as finding ways of promoting bilateral cooperation both in security affairs and in drug enforcement, ways of resolving economic differences, and ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in new areas.

On the trade deficit and intellectual property problems, General Chatchai asked the United States to consider these problems thoroughly, not superficially. A superficial view looking at the trade figures alone would cause a misunderstanding because trade figures do not cover the Thai Government's military hardware purchase, services, and heavy equipment and machinery purchases. The overall picture will show that Thailand does not enjoy a trade surplus if the figures include the expenditures of the Thai Government. Simply put, trade figures cannot show the real overall picture of trade relations. The Thai side also suggested the establishment of a joint committee between the two countries to consider Thai-U.S. trade problems on a case by case basis. The Thai side also invited the United States to invest more in Thailand, especially in the field of high-technology including high-technology service and heavy industrial development. It also wants both countries to expand bilateral trade and increase joint trade investment in third countries, especially in Indochinese countries and Burma. Thailand now has a policy of expanding its

economic and trade relations with neighboring countries in this region. Thailand would be a good center for maintaining relations with neighboring countries in the region while the United States has the technological know-how. If the two countries can cooperate in this regard, it will help bring prosperity to the countries in the region and benefit all countries, thereby contributing to long-term peace and security.

Moreover, to achieve the goal of cooperation between Thailand and the United States, General Chatchai also proposed the establishment of direct links between the Thai prime minister and the U.S. President.

The meeting between U.S. President Bush and Prime Minister Chatchai shows that the United States realizes the importance of Thailand. In particular, Thailand is now playing an especially prominent role in the international arena, particularly with respect to solving the Cambodian issue and its policy of turning the Indochinese battlefield into a marketplace. With these reasons in mind, the new U.S. leader needs to exchange views with his Thai counterpart to adjust bilateral relations. Although there are some trade and economic problems between the two countries, these are not likely to be an obstacle in the long-standing relations between the two countries. The relationship should be based on equal and fair cooperation, which will contribute to the strengthening of bilateral relations between Thailand and the United States. This will further strengthen the United States as a superpower, which will not only be beneficial to Thailand but to Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. As General Chatchai said in his aide memoire: We hold that the Thai-U.S. bilateral ties constitute one of the cornerstones of Thailand's foreign policy and good Thai-U.S. bilateral relations mean security and well-being for the Thai nation and for all other peace-loving nations in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Radio Report Analyzes Proposals at JIM 2
*BK0103093689 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[“Special Report”: “The JIM 2—Failure or Success”]

[Text] After a big concern about the possibilities of the occurrence of the Jakarta Informal Meeting 2, also known as JIM 2, the 3-day meeting ended with a consensus statement. Some parties feel that this meeting produced progress or partial progress. But some participants consider the result of JIM 2 as failure to solve the decade-long problem. The optimistic side was satisfied with the attendance of all parties concerned. The optimists are of view that the Kampuchean conflict is a complicated and sensitive issue which could not be resolved in one or two meetings. The objective of the optimists is to create atmosphere of dialogue and to reduce tension among parties to the dispute. Conversely, the pessimistic side labeled this conference as rhetoric scene of warring factions.

(?)No breakthrough was in sight. The direct parties to the conflict still hold tight with their unflexible stands. The concession [words indistinct] was taking place. Their thinking are based on the apprehensions among themselves.

At the JIM 2, the controversial debate was focused on the peace plans of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, or the CGDK, and of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, also known as the PRK. Both of them have attempted diplomatic exercises in order to earn credibility from the international community. In this connection, if we consider the CGDK's peace plan, its rationality is quite clear. The CGDK proposed the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea under the international control mechanism of the United Nations as the first step to solve the Kampuchean problem, along with the reduction of the armed forces of the four Khmer factions. It is 100 percent correct. The root cause of the Kampuchean problem is the occupation of Kampuchea. Therefore, the first phase to unlock the conflict is to pull out the Vietnamese forces in any form from Kampuchea before the Kampuchean people are allowed to determine their future. To fill up power vacuum and to prevent another war in Kampuchea after the Vietnamese pullout, the international peacekeeping force is indispensable.

The later stage of the CGDK's peace plan is to establish the provision quadripartite government under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk by dismantling the CGDK and the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] and to set up a provisional quadripartite army, following with the general election under the control of the international control mechanism of the United Nations. The last step is to convene an international conference in order to guarantee the independence, neutrality, and nonalignment of future Kampuchea.

Unfortunately, the CGDK's peace plan was rejected by the PRK on the ground that it could not accept the dismantling of the PRK and the role of the United Nations. If we are open-minded, we would see that the PRK's rejection was totally irrational. It is not only the PRK which has to be dismantled, but also the CGDK. One thing that we have to bear in mind is that the Kampuchean people must have the right to exercise their right of self-determination. The dismantling of the Khmer warring factions and the arranging of the general elections under the UN supervision are fair things. In contrast, general election under the PRK arrangement is unacceptable. Prince Ranariddh pointed out that in the one communist party country where free elections could be held today, the PRK could use its administration to doctor the result of general elections. Furthermore, the PRK has already provided Khmer nationality to around 500,000 to 600,000 Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea.

The rejection of the role of the United Nations is also ridiculous. It was the PRK which sought to be a member of the world organization of the United Nations. But the

PRK's application was turned down on the ground that it was not a peace-loving nation, came to power by foreign support, and did not represent the Kampuchean people. Instead, the PRK conspired with Vietnam to Vietnamese Kampuchea. The PRK realizes that if the United Nations takes part in the peace progress, its [word indistinct] behavior would be disclosed.

On the military dimension, the PRK also realized that it could not stand alone in the fight against the CGDK. Therefore, it has tried to confuse the international community. It has exploited the mistakes of the Khmer Rouge in the past to set a condition for the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. That is, the inter-link between the Vietnamese troop pullout with the prevention of the return to power of the Khmer Rouge regime, along with the cessation of external aid to Khmer resistance groups.

The PRK has only one-sided mind. It talks about foreign assistance to Khmer resistance groups without referring to itself, which receives full support from Vietnam. If we take a closer look, we can see this interlink is irrelevant. The Vietnamese pullout is the case of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. If Vietnam is a peace-loving nation, it should withdraw from Kampuchea and respect the integrity of the territory of that country. On the other hand, the prevention of the recurrence of the past policies and practices of the Pol Pot clique is the internal affair of the Kampucheans. No one has the right to dictate or to decide the future for the Kampucheans. The past mistake of the Pol Pot clique is now widely known both in the international and Kampuchean communities. In this case, the international community has expressed its unwillingness to support the return to power alone of the Khmer Rouge regime. Moreover, the Kampucheans themselves will never choose the Khmer Rouge regime alone to come back to (?the throne) in the future.

Vietnam

U.S. 'Activists' Received in Ho Chi Minh City *BK0103132189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 89*

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam radio correspondent, on the morning of 25 February the Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee cordially received a group of American social and religious activists, led by Mrs (Maria M. Hamilton), who are currently on a visit to our country.

Mrs (Maria M. Hamilton) said the purpose of the group's visit is to get to know more about the situation in Vietnam to build a bridge of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

U.S. Veterans Raise Money To Build Clinic *BK0203031289 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—A 300-bed clinic has started construction in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone by a group of 21 American veterans of the Vietnam War led by Mr. Freddy Champagne. They have raised an initial U.S dollars 200,000 for the work.

Construction is expected to be completed by mid-May this year.

Ministry Spokesman on Refugees, Kampuchean Issue *BK0203110289 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Mar 89*

[Text] Mrs Ho The Lan, head of the Press and Information Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said that on Thursday, Vietnam received the first group of Vietnamese refugees who voluntarily repatriated from Hong Kong.

At a regular news conference on Thursday afternoon Mrs Ho The Lan said that this is the result of the talks and cooperation between Vietnam, countries concerned, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. She further said that Vietnam has sent a delegation led by Vu Quang, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister, to take part in a preparatory meeting on international conference on refugees to be held in Malaysia from 7-9 March 1989.

Mrs Ho The Lan said to make this conference a success, all sides have to show goodwill, a spirit of humanitarianism. The issue is complicated, but it should be solved through negotiations and the realities in Vietnam and other countries should be taken into account.

Concerning the statement on the Kampuchean issue released at the meeting between the foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union which stipulated that the two countries are ready to honor an international commitment on the settlement of the Kampuchean issue, Mrs Ho The Lan said: This has proved that both China and the Soviet Union want to contribute to politically resolving the Kampuchea issue.

Also at the news conference the spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Mrs Ho The Lan, highly valued all activities of the "Operation Smile" delegation from the United States of America in Vietnam in recent days. She reaffirmed that its working visit has made a concrete contribution to solving humanitarian issues in Vietnam and strengthening mutual understanding between the two peoples of Vietnam and the United States, thus promoting the normalization of relations between the two countries.

'Opinion' Evaluates PRK's Six-Point Proposal
BK0203081689 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Station "opinion"]

[Text] Dear listeners: At the second Jakarta informal meeting, JIM 2, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] Hun Sen presented his government's latest six-point proposal for solving the international aspect of the Kampuchean issue. Here is our radio's opinion:

The six-point proposal for solving the international aspect of the Kampuchean issue brought forth by Hun Sen says that all countries should pledge to respect the independence, neutrality, and nonalignment of Kampuchea and that Vietnamese armed forces will be totally withdrawn from Kampuchea by 30 September 1989 in the framework of a political solution. The third point of the proposal says that other countries, which used to assist Pol Pot's armed forces militarily and financially and permit them to use their territories, have the duty to contribute to the prevention of the possibility of Pol Pot's armed forces seizing the opportunity to wage a civil war and to impose a new genocidal regime on Kampuchea. In its fourth point, the proposal says: Twenty-four hours after the signing of the accord on Kampuchea, a cease-fire must be implemented throughout the Kampuchean territory and along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and military aid to all Kampuchean factions must be immediately ended. At the same time, an international commission consisting of socialist, nonaligned, and Western countries will be set up to supervise the implementation of these points. In the sixth point Chairman Hun Sen calls for the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea to guarantee all agreements.

These important points meet the requirements of a political solution to the international aspect of the Kampuchean issue. This proposal also creates the foundation and promotes the seeking for an overall solution to the Kampuchean issue, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Moreover, the proposal is reasonable and appropriate to all Kampuchean factions and countries concerned to the Kampuchean issue. The countries in the region have acknowledged the proposal and considered it to be a foundation for solving the international aspect of the Kampuchean issue.

While receiving Chairman Hun Sen in Jakarta on 21 February, the Philippines' Foreign Minister Manglapus said that the proposal should be seriously studied. Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the Kampuchean factions should study carefully this proposal of the PRK. Meanwhile, foreign observers say that with this new proposal of the PRK and the goodwill of Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean faction could show their goodwill in solving the Kampuchean issue.

Regrettably, the opposing Kampuchean factions have not seriously studied this new proposal of the PRK. Apparently they still are avoiding many key problems in solving the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue. The Khmer Rouge has demanded dismantlement of the Government of the PRK, but it is not accepted by other countries in the region. The PRK is an established government representing the Kampuchean people. Meanwhile, it controls the whole country with its own administration and army and it is recognized by 40 countries and international organizations.

What about the Khmer Rouge? The British newspaper THE INDEPENDENCE said on 23 February that the Khmer Rouge is suffering a failure both militarily and diplomatically and that the Kampuchean people are no longer afraid of the Khmer Rouge. If there is a general election, the vote for the Khmer Rouge will not surpass 5 percent.

After the meeting in Bangkok between Chairman Hun Sen and Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and after JIM 2 the foreign ministers of ASEAN countries held individual talks with Chairman Hun Sen. After JIM 2 people talked a lot about the PRK including its contributions and goodwill in solving the Kampuchean issue. If we look back at JIM 1, the PRK had explained its stand on the political solution to the Kampuchean issue. It is clear that the PRK has been very active in attempting to find a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and has made constructive contributions, further consolidating its position and prestige in international arena.

Tran Van Quang Attends GDR Army Day Reception
BK0203023489 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—GDR Military Attaché Horst Kerzig gave a reception here today on the 33rd anniversary of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic.

Present at the reception were GDR Ambassador Joachim Loeschner and Vietnamese Senior Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, deputy defence minister.

Do Muoi Receives Soviet Fishery Delegation
BK0203023289 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi today received the visiting delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries led by Minister Nikolay Kotlyar which arrived here on February 28 to discuss a new cooperation program with the Vietnamese Ministry of Aquatic Products.

Chairman Do Muoi warmly welcomed the Soviet guests and highly appreciated the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in fisheries. He expressed his hope that the Soviet Union would increase its assistance to and cooperation with Vietnam in fishing, fish processing as well as aquaculture.

Earlier, the Soviet guests had a meeting with a delegation of the host ministry led by Minister Nguyen Tan Trinh at which the two parties reviewed their cooperation in the past ten years and discussed their cooperation in the coming years.

SRV-USSR Fishery Venture Exporting to ROK
BK0103155789 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Mar 1—The Vietnam-Soviet fishery joint-venture (Seaprimfico) is undertaking a fishing trip in the Okhotsk Sea in the northern part of USSR on board a South Korean trawler.

The crew includes 21 Vietnamese workers of Seaprimfico and three Soviet experts. Their target: 11,000 tons of "mintai," a special fish of the Okhotsk Sea very much appreciated as food. All products will be exported to South Korea.

The cost of processing on site is estimated at only half of that in Vietnam.

Party Delegation Returns From Bulgaria Visit
BK0103160289 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—A delegation of the Mass Mobilization Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee headed by Phan Minh Tanh, member of the committee and head of the commission returned here on Feb. 28 after a 13-day working visit to Bulgaria.

While there, the delegation was received by Dimitur Stanev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in charge of external relations, and discussed with him questions related to the renovation of the mass mobilisation work of the two parties.

Mongolian Party Delegation on Official Visit
BK0103154989 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Mar 1—A delegation of the Commission for Organization of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee led by Chingel, member of the MPRP Central Committee and head of the commission, visited Vietnam from February 2-28.

During its stay, the delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. It had working sessions with Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member of the Communist

Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its Commission for Organization. The two sides compared notes on the organization work of their parties.

On February 27 the Mongolian guests were received by Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee. Mongolian Ambassador G. Adiyaa was present at the reception.

Vo Chi Cong Receives New Foreign Ambassadors
BK0203024089 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—State Council President Vo Chi Cong received here today on separate occasions four foreign ambassadors newly appointed to Vietnam. They are Japanese Ambassador Kuniaki Asmura, Italian Ambassador Maurizio Teucci, Swedish Ambassador Kerstin Birgitta Johansson, and Thai Ambassador Rangsan Phahonyothin.

Team To Participate in Southeast Asian Games
BK0203031489 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT
1 Mar 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 1—Vietnam will participate in the 15th Southeast Asian sports (SEA Games) to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from August 20-31.

This is the first time Vietnam takes part in the event since it was first held in Bangkok in 1959.

The Vietnamese team, which includes nearly 100 members, plans to compete in nine events, namely shooting, table tennis, track-and-field, swimming, boxing, gymnastics, tennis, volleyball, and football.

Article on Ideological Work, Part 2
BK0103092989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
24 Dec 89 pp 1, 4

[“Continuation and conclusion” of article by Tran Trong Tan, director of the CPV Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department: “How To Clearly Understand the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee Political Bureau’s Conclusion on Ideological Work;” Part 1 published in 1 March East Asia DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The Political Bureau’s conclusion points to a number of issues that must be correctly understood and agreed upon by the entire party. Instead of leaving these major issues unresolved, we must, as an immediate step, clearly distinguish right from wrong. If these issues are left unresolved the ideological situation will develop in a complicated manner.

Some Issues of Concern

First of all, we must correctly assess the actual situation. Over the past 2 years various echelons and sectors have made great efforts to implement the sixth party congress resolution; some policies on renovation have begun to be effective; and numerous good models and new factors have emerged. We should not see only bleakness. The most important task of ideological work is to give out full and correct information on the national situation, what has been done and what has not; clearly analyze the causes and solutions for removing difficulties; generate confidence; consolidate unity in thought and action throughout the party; and accelerate the renovation process. At present it is incorrect to say that the national situation is entirely bleak. It has been suggested at some seminars that after 2 years of renovation the situation is becoming more and more deadlocked. Even worse, some people have also raised the alarm that "the nation is in danger" and "its fate is hanging by a thread." Such an assessment is incorrect. After 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution the Political Bureau and the Secretariat have specifically set a number of sound and good orientations; and some of them have been introduced into life. Successes, models, and new factors have materialized. It is incorrect and unwise to reject this and paint a bleak picture of our party's leadership and our country's society. The task of ideological work is to provide the entire people and party with full and correct information about the national situation. We need only report adequately and truthfully what has been achieved without adding any embellishments, but we must not allow for an incorrect understanding of the actual situation. As life is fraught with difficulties, a biased assessment of the situation and the propagation of one-sided information that negates everything will make it impossible to build up confidence and develop an ideological impetus for renovation. We must safeguard the achievements already recorded, cherish them, and make the masses understand the situation correctly and surge forward with confidence. It is necessary to affirm this correct viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism with regard to the evaluation and analysis of the situation.

Secondly, we must assert that the path of advancing toward a socialist society is correct, and so are the objectives of socialism. These objectives consist of transforming workers and the laboring people, manual and intellectual, into masters of society under a truly democratic and very humanitarian system under which everything is for the benefit of man; and creating an economic foundation with high labor productivity which will enable the laboring people to lead a good material and cultural life and enjoy civility and happiness. How could it be bad to struggle for such a society? In their current restructuring, reform, and renovation efforts, various parties are making self-analyses which are, in fact, self-criticisms of their mistaken understanding and incorrect practice of socialism which have made it impossible for them to realize their goals. To rectify means to change the methods so as to do things

correctly and to get ever nearer to the goal, and not to change the goal of advancing to socialism. Marxist-Leninist theories serve as the guiding torch for the socialist revolution and for the building of socialism and communism. Many incorrect actions have been taken over the past years in socialist countries because Marxist-Leninist theories were incorrectly understood and not because these theories are wrong. Also, in today's life there are problems which Marx and Lenin could not fully foresee in their time. The task of the various parties is, therefore, to continue to study, supplement, and develop Marxism-Leninism. We must assert that it is only normal to do so. We must struggle against the misgivings and doubt felt by a small number of people about Marxist-Leninist theories and prevent them from affecting others. Under the party's leadership, our nation scored successes in the August Revolution and the wars of resistance against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, which were, in effect, fierce tests of strength between the two roads—advancing to socialism and bowing to capitalism. Obviously, the road of advancing to socialism won because it conformed to the evolution of history. The same thing also applies to other socialist countries. Some small countries have firmly followed the road of advancing to socialism in spite of their difficult circumstances. This shows that advancing to socialism is an irreversible trend.

For a long time we made a mistake in information and propaganda work, going from one extreme to another. Formerly, all the good things were said to be socialist, and everything capitalist was considered to be bad. This is a simplistic, one-sided way of understanding and propaganda. At present we have fallen to another extreme—that of deplored everything socialist and extolling everything capitalist. Capitalism has suddenly been given wings, and praise has been heaped on the four dragons of Asia and on the fine lifestyle of the Washingtonians. Naturally, American society is that of a highly developed industrial country; but in that society, there still exist rich and poor as well as discrimination between white and black, and unemployment. What, then, is the life-style of the Washingtonians? Formerly, when talking about the American life-style, one invariably thought of hooliganism, prostitution, robbery, and racial discrimination; but now, it is suddenly considered beautiful. Such a way of propagating information is a travesty of the truth. Recently our television released the film "Japan Seen From Different Angles" which shows that in Japan there are not only rich people living amid all the conveniences such as color televisions, refrigerators, and videotape players, but also frail old men who have to collect one piece of firewood at a time for home heating. Even Japan has problems like this. Information must be correctly propagated so as to reflect all aspects. In some aspects, we should learn from capitalism. But, it is necessary to note that the existence and development of the fundamental contradictions within a capitalist society can in no way be overcome.

Thirdly, we must correctly evaluate the struggle against negativism. We cannot feel satisfied with what has been done, but this does not mean that Political Bureau

Resolution 04 has not brought about any results. Cases of negativism have been discovered, and some of them have been dealt with. A just and correct affirmation should be made. Nevertheless, we have not done enough. Rather than stopping, efforts must be continued to step up the struggle.

Some people contend that the situation becomes complicated because the mass media has publicized the struggle against negativism. To tell the truth, we must admit that the role and efforts undertaken in the past by the press in the struggle against negativism have been considerable. Party committee echelons should continue to support the press and create favorable conditions for it to expose cases of negativism and to struggle in the right direction and with greater efficiency. However, the press has been inaccurate in the past in some instances; and some published press articles have not brought about positive results. We must scrupulously review the situation so that in the immediate future, the press will ensure greater accuracy and produce better results. Unless we use the press as an instrument to make the various cases and incidents public and to arouse strong public condemnation against negative acts as guided by the party, it will be impossible to repel negativism.

Fourthly, we must adopt a correct viewpoint regarding foreign policy. Ideological work must thoroughly reflect and satisfactorily carry out our foreign policy in the new situation with the aim of gaining more friendship, reducing enmity, and enhancing the spirit of proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism. We must strengthen our cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and the socialist community; support the revolutionary movement in the world; and contribute to accelerating the trend of struggle through dialogue and of cooperation in peaceful coexistence in the world as well as in each region. We must learn to selectively assimilate information about the restructuring process in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries so as to suit our own conditions. Attention should be given to propagating more information about achievements and experience in overcoming difficulties during the restructuring process so that our cadres and party members can correctly understand the viewpoints and steps thereof, become more confident, and learn from international experience.

Fifthly, we must continue to further broaden democracy and openness. There is a contention that broader democracy and openness will only make leadership and management more difficult and further complicate the situation. Some people want to limit this process without openly stating their wish. This viewpoint is erroneous. We should continue to further broaden democracy and openness. Our system is one under which the laboring people are masters. Our party came into being and our cadres and party members have fought in disregard for the safety of their own lives to gain power for the laboring people so they can become masters of the

country and their own destiny. Socialist democracy is the nature of our system and the highest goal of our party. Our party opposes all attempts to limit the people's democratic liberties.

Party leadership must be correctly exercised to openly secure genuine democracy and benefit the people. The party must have orientations and must enhance the awareness of these orientations by the working class and the laboring people so that they can realize the need to defend these orientations and struggle against those who deviate, harming the people and the revolution. The people's interests in openly expanding democracy are to develop their intelligence for the cause of renovation, national construction, and defense; to contribute many views on resolving problems of everyday life with a high sense of responsibility; to mobilize one another to work and maintain discipline together, since strength only comes from organized and disciplined unity; and to preserve the secrecy of the revolution against the enemy who might attack us. If the dissatisfied and opportunistic elements are allowed to take advantage of the open democratic forum to perform demagogic and divisive operations, causing factions to fight one another for personal interests under many hues, or to attack socialism and party leadership, causing anarchy, disorder and loose discipline in the party and society, it will benefit only the enemy. If we do not struggle to firmly maintain our orientations and let the open democratic forum fall into the hands of opportunistic and instigative elements leading to turmoil and trouble, this will be a pretext for conservatives to oppose the renovative policy. To correctly maintain orientations is to struggle against extremist and anarchic tendencies while opposing conservative tendencies. Moreover, openly expanding democracy is to allow honest and loyal people with constructive ideas to speak and write more, and not to stifle them.

According to these correct orientations, forum organizers and managers must be extremely alert, politically competent, hard-working, and highly responsible to the people's interests. Only in this way can they perform well.

Requirements Raised

Some people have raised the question: To what extent can democracy be openly expanded? We can concisely answer that democracy can be openly expanded within the legal extent. As a result, there must be laws on the press, publication, cultural, artistic activities, and so forth. There should be rules on expanding democracy in the operations of the national assembly and the people's council at all levels, and in the activities of the party and revolutionary organizations. We currently have only a few laws and still need many. We must abide by the laws in administering the open and democratic activities of those fields already governed by laws. On the contrary, if laws do not exist, we must firmly grasp our orientations; monitor the results thereof; listen to the views of cadres, party members, and the masses; and draw upon experiences to make adjustments. We should not let things drift on under the pretext

of the nonexistence of laws, thus harming the masses and the revolution. Evidently we must greatly strive to establish a legal system and define the concrete limits for democratic and public activities.

In an atmosphere of democracy and in the face of the renovative policy there has appeared a movement calling for redress in this or that domain. The party should therefore establish orientations for all echelons to deal with it. Those issues in which laboring people's legitimate interests were previously wronged must now be remedied. Our party must show a high sense of responsibility for the people's interests. Our party members, those who have sworn to live and die with the people and to work for the people's benefits, no matter how hard they have to work day and night, should always strive to satisfactorily settle those issues raised by the masses and should not overlook them. In some instances, where complete remedial action cannot be taken upon the people's demands because the real situation is too complicated, we should do our best to redress what we can to alleviate the people's sufferings. We should take our remedial action at the grass-roots level where the people live close one to another, can understand one another, and can analyze what is right or wrong. Remedial action must follow a democratic method. The people should be made to thoroughly understand the situation and be organized and guided to calmly discuss and reasonably consider the issues in question together. If ever villains interfere, the masses should be guided to expose them and to deal with them accordingly. Among those who recently gathered in Ho Chi Minh City, although many peasants really had encountered land problems, there were also some villains who tried to interfere. Reports in the press and on radio had to be carefully weighed and analyzed to ensure accuracy.

These five points, which are ample viewpoints, should be affirmed and unanimously agreed upon by our entire party and society. Any viewpoint that is contrary to these should be debated to make sure whether it is right or wrong. At certain times, when it comes to tackling major issues, our thoughts will be disordered if we fail to distinguish right and wrong or let things drift. Correctly

affirming various major issues at this time is a necessity of the masses toward a leading party and also a manifestation of the ability of a vanguard party.

In ideological work for the immediate future, apart from the aforesaid issues, the Political Bureau has defined many tasks that must be carried out with the aim of strengthening leadership and management as follows:

First, we must continue conducting research to reach conclusions on issues in the system of viewpoints of the sixth party congress concerning renovation; issues in the theoretical teaching content among party schools; issues in practical life that should be experimented; and issues in the press, culture, art, and foreign relations propaganda.

Second, we must reorganize and satisfactorily manage various activities such as rationally rearranging all theoretical research organs, the system of party schools, and the press and publication network, and more satisfactorily managing all cultural and artistic activities, scientific seminars, and the forces of lecturers and propagandists.

Third, all state organs must pay attention to solving problems concerning material and technical requirements; enforce laws on the culture and information sectors; and amend policies toward writers, artists, correspondents, editors, publishers, and lecturers.

Finally, to enable the party Central Committee and Secretariat and the Political Bureau itself to guide the ideological front more closely and promptly, the Political Bureau must decide to set up the party Central Committee Ideology Department.

By seeking an understanding of the conclusions reached by the Political Bureau, we can see that these conclusions are of great importance, especially to the present stage. We must distinctly perceive the substance of these conclusions, firmly and correctly adhere to our guidelines, persist in the struggle against deviant tendencies and viewpoints with a high degree of persuasiveness, and energetically carry out ideological work to help advance the process of renovation.

2 March 1989

Australia**Indonesia's Alatas Arrives for Visit**

*BK0103081589 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0100 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] Indonesia's foreign minister, Mr Ali Alatas, has arrived in Sydney as part of an official visit to Australia. Mr Alatas is the most senior Indonesian minister to visit Australia since a rift in relations between the two countries in 1986 caused by the publication of an article in a Sydney newspaper about the family of President Suharto.

The Indonesian foreign minister was welcomed at Sydney airport by the secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Mr Richard Woolcott.

After meeting senior media representatives, Mr Alatas called on the New South Wales deputy premier, Mr Paul Murray. Later today, the Indonesian foreign minister flies to Canberra for meetings with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, and foreign affairs and trade minister, Senator Evans.

Interviewed on Bilateral Ties

*BK0103101289 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0803 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, has begun a 4-day visit to Australia. At Sydney airport, Mr Alatas told reporters that he wants to reduce tension between Australia and Indonesia. Steve Sailer reports:

[Begin recording] [Sailer] Mr Alatas is making the first visit by an Indonesian foreign minister in about 4 years. Both countries want to stabilize the relationship or iron out what Mr Alatas describes as the bumps, that is, the tensions, made worse by Jakarta's previous unwillingness to accept antigovernment criticism in the Australian media and most recently by the shooting of the Australian yachtsman, David Blenkinsop. Just as the Indonesian Government went to pains to prosecute and sentence the Indonesian official who shot Blenkinsop, this visit is a significant attempt by Indonesia to foster good-neighboringly relations.

[Alatas] We do feel that we ought to enhance both the substance and the mechanisms of our regular consultations. Consultations, of course, do occur, and in the past we have done, I think, on a more regular basis. So, that is one of the topics that we are certainly going to discuss together and see what we can do, what we can decide.

[Sailer] Why would such regular meetings be useful in the relationship?

[Alatas] Well, for one thing, I think our bilateral relationship is expanding; it covers many areas, it will be good from time to time to have a kind of a focal point

that we could review with. And for another thing, there are things...[changes thought] we are witnessing some very important and rapid developments in the region around us and the world in general. I think it is to the interest of both our countries to consult with one another, exchange views, exchange experiences from time to time.

[Sailer] And to reduce tension when it arises?

[Alatas] We hope that in doing so, in further substantiating the relationship, some of the problems—some of these stresses that have occurred from time to time, and which I think is natural between two neighbors—may then be put in the right proportion. Shall we put it that way?

[Sailer] Are such tensions [word indistinct]?

[Alatas] Partly yes, partly no. But I can't give you the answer why I think it is no. I will keep that for another occasion when we can discuss it in a more leisurely fashion. [end recording]

One of the worst breaks in relations occurred almost 3 years ago when the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD newspaper published a story about alleged corruption in high places in Jakarta. The foreign minister has talked of a campaign to malign Indonesia in some sections of the Australian press, and this morning he made it clear that his visit is aimed as much at Australian journalists as anyone.

[Begin recording] [Alatas] Let me put it this way. We have been for some time concerned that certain factions of the media seemed to have this persistent indulgence in picturing us in a negative way. I would like to find out why, and perhaps discuss it frankly and openly and see what we can do about it.

[Sailer] Do you think such views are the reflection of the way Australians in general view Indonesia?

[Alatas] No. Definitely not.

[Sailer] Well, then, how do you think Australians view Indonesia?

[Alatas] I have described our relationship—both people-to-people and government-to-government—as basically quite close and cordial. I continue to believe that there is basically a great reservoir of goodwill on both sides, and good feelings. But then there are negative [words indistinct] on Indonesia occasionally, and we will have to, I think, tackle them too and see what we can do about it.

[Sailer] What do you intend to do about it? I mean, how will your visit be a help to you in...

[Alatas, interrupting] First I would like to know, understand better what makes these. Maybe there are some misconceptions I could remove, if I can. Maybe there are some deeper things. I will certainly not jump to conclusions.

[Sailor] What do you mean "deeper things"?

[Alatas] I don't know. May be there is a [words indistinct]. Maybe there is a kind of a campaign. [end recording]

Hold Talks With Hawke

BK0103133489 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas held a 1-hour talk with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke in Canberra today. During the meeting, Minister Alatas briefed the Australian prime minister on the outcome of the second Jakarta informal meeting and discussed ways to improve Indonesia-Australia relations.

As part of his 4-day visit to Australia, Minister Alatas is scheduled to address the Australian National Press Club tomorrow.

Agreement Reached in Fishing Talks With Soviets

BK0203075889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] Negotiators from Australia and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement over a deal allowing Australian port access to Soviet fishing trawlers. A draft proposal worked out during talks in Canberra over the last few days will now be put to both governments for approval.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the Soviet Union wants up to 50 fishing boats to be able to call at Australian ports for maintenance and provision on their way to and from Antarctic fisheries. Landing rights are also wanted for the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, to enable crew changeovers, as well as permission to conduct a feasibility study into limited fishing rights off western Australia.

In return, Australia is seeking a commitment from Moscow to buy a range of Australian agricultural and mineral commodity. A foreign affairs spokesman says agreement has been reached over the draft fishing deal and good progress is also being made on the trading issue.

New Zealand

Ministry Not To Recall Envoy From Iran

BK2802021889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0147 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] Wellington, Feb 28 (AFP)—New Zealand has no plans to withdraw its Tehran ambassador in protest over the Salman Rushdie affair, despite British appeals to do so, Minister of External Relations and Trade Mike Moore said Tuesday.

British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe suggested to his New Zealand counterpart Russell Marshall while the two were in Tokyo for Japanese Emperor Hirohito's funeral on Friday that Wellington recall its ambassador from Tehran, Mr. Moore said.

The move would be taken as a further protest over Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeyni's call to execute the Indian-born British author of "The Satanic Verses."

Mr Rushdie's novel has sparked outrage by Moslems worldwide for allegedly blaspheming Islam.

Mr Moore said he believed the British Government understood Wellington's position, as they had been fully briefed by the New Zealand high commissioner in London.

"It is not our intention to call the ambassador home," he said.

New Zealand belatedly joined international protests over the Rushdie affair last week, following strong criticism from British legislators over "gutless" remarks made by Prime Minister David Lange.

Mr Lange had said that New Zealand would not jeopardise its lucrative sheep and butter exports to Iran "because of a threat made to a bookwriter in London."

The Iranian charge d'affaires in Wellington was later called in by New Zealand officials who voiced their concern over the death threat.

Defense Forces Review Calls for Sweeping Cuts

BK0203074089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0450 GMT 2 Mar 89

[Text] Wellington, March 2 (AFP)—A New Zealand defence forces review has recommended closing 14 of the country's 22 military bases and cutting defence headquarters staff by 75 per cent in the biggest cost-cutting exercise in recent times.

The review by independent consultants released Thursday also proposed the government replace the country's fleet of four ageing frigates by buying two new ships from

Australia as soon as practical and seeking "price and participation guarantees" for two more to cement New Zealand's trans-Tasman defence relationship.

The review, headed by former National Party cabinet minister Derek Quigley, targets savings of 120 million U.S. dollars a year, nearly 10 per cent of the current one billion U.S. dollars defence budget spending, over a five-year period.

Additional savings for the government would come from the reduction in bases and the sale of the land and facilities released by the closures.

Defence Minister Bob Tizard said here Thursday he agreed with the "broad thrust" of the report, which recommended what he described as a "reorientation of resources to the sharp end, the military end of defence."

He said it was a "valuable basis for reform" and promised no unnecessary delays in studying its recommendations.

Defence chiefs confirmed separately that some proposals were already being adopted.

Only eight military bases will remain under the review proposals, one naval base at Devonport in Auckland, two army bases on each of the main islands and three air force bases.

The Quigley review also targets major vehicle fleet reductions and requires "every civilian and military job" be justified.

The report says service chiefs should be employed on contract while market rate pay levels should be paid for skills regardless of rank.

Opposition National Party MP's labelled the report as a clinical cost accounting approach to defence which would "weaken New Zealand's defence capability by restricting the ability of the forces to expand in a time of crisis."

National Party defence spokesman Don McKinnon said the report would mean more top level resignations of experienced staff and claimed some proposals in the report would undermine defence effectiveness.

The Quigley report says buying frigates in a joint venture with Australia would cement New Zealand's defence relationship with that country "and be fully consistent with this country's defence objectives."

It says a fixed price should be negotiated which locks in the Australian commitment to hold the price of the vessels and the contract should contain performance criteria to be met by Australian suppliers before the second pair are purchased.

New Zealand has nearly 12,000 forces personnel and civilian staff in its three defence services, and the shedding of more than 1,000 jobs at defence headquarters would mean putting more jobs into civilian rather than military hands.

The report also calls for the Army's territorial (reserve) force to be reduced to a social and civil defence role.

Solomon Islands

Nuclear-Free Treaty Ratification Announced
BK2802061389 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] Solomon Islands has ratified the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty becoming the 10th South Pacific nation to do so. The ratification was announced in New Zealand by the minister for disarmament and arms control, Fran Wilde.

Signatories to the treaty adopted by the South Pacific Forum in 1985 undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against other treaty partners or to conduct nuclear tests.

The Solomons declined ratification until now because it considered the treaty too weak. It does not ban the movement of the nuclear weapons through the region and allows each country to adopt its own policy on whether to permit visits by nuclear-armed ships and aircraft.

China and the Soviet Union are the only nuclear powers to recognize a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific. Meanwhile, a study by the United States National Resources Defense Council has found that France has on average required three times as many nuclear tests as the United States for each type of warhead developed.

A majority of France's 172 atmospheric and underground tests since 1960 have been carried out at Mururoa Atoll and have resulted in the production of approximately 800 nuclear warheads since 1963.

Vanuatu

Former President's Mutiny Trial Continues
BK2702042289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0312 GMT
27 Feb 89

[Text] Port Vila, Feb 27 (AFP)—Rebel Vanuatu politician Barak Sope testified Monday he was acting on behalf of Prime Minister Walter Lini when he negotiated with China and Taiwan to buy millions of dollars in heavy and light arms.

Mr Sope, giving evidence at his trial for alleged mutiny and sedition, said no money was ever paid and no arms were ever delivered.

He did not say for whom they had been intended but added that he gave copies of a contract with a Chinese firm to members of the Free Papua Movement (OPM), which is fighting for independence from Indonesia in the province of Irian Jaya.

The former government minister and six others including sacked President George Sokomanu are on trial for their attempt in December to replace the Lini government and call new elections.

Mr Sope, one time secretary-general of Father Lini's Vanuaaku Party and his roving ambassador, acknowledged that he signed a contract with China North Industries in Beijing to purchase 17.7 million dollars [currency not further specified] worth of weapons, including rockets, mines and anti-aircraft missiles.

Asked who authorised the deal, he said: "The authority came from the prime minister. It was a special mission and I was in charge."

He also said he was authorised as a member of the Central Intelligence Department to sign a letter of intent with a Taiwan firm for a large weapons consignment that was never delivered.

The address given on the document belonged to the Black Brothers, an Irian Jayan rock group here with ties to the OPM.

But again there was no explicit suggestion that the arms were for the group.

The two arms documents were presented by the prosecution, which said they were consistent with a threat to call in outside troops if Vanuatu security forces did not support an interim government formed December 18 under Mr Sope.

Mr Sope took the stand after Prosecutor John Baxter-Wright finished his cross-examination of Mr Sokomanu, who insisted he had the authority to dissolve Parliament as he tried to do on December 16 before naming the interim government.

Mr Sokomanu insisted that custom law made the president like a tribal chief with wide discretionary power, but he said he would not have arrested Father Lini if the police and paramilitary had come over to his side instead of staying with the prime minister.

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